RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO 170— BOMBAY, TUESDAY, JULY 20 1926. ONE ANNA

IN THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA RECEIVED 19 JUL 1926

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMRUTANJAN
is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS

Income-Tax & Super-Tax
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMPAY.
Tel. No. 23197.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
24 July	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
31 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK	KANPURA *	16,585
14 ,,	CHINA		7,952
21 ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAx	16,227
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
4 Sept.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
11 ,,	KASHMIR		8,986
18 ,,	DEVANHA	MOOLTANx	20,847
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK†		10,602
9 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
16 ,,	MALOJA*		20,837
23 ,,	KANPURA		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
13 ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERAx	15,993
20 ,,	KANCHI		16,650
27 ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAx	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	KANPURA		16,585
8 ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTANx	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,041
29 ,,	KANCHI		16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK	MALOJAx	20,837
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK	NALDERA	15 993
12 ,,	KANPURA		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK †‡		6,662
23 ,,	CHINA		7 952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
2 April	NARKUNDA		16 227
9 ,,	KANCHI		16 650
16 ,,	RAZMAK†		10,902
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,500
30 ,,	MOOLTAN		20,847

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
‡ First Class Passengers only.
S. Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—
x—1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
" to Marseilles £72 £62 & £56
x—2nd " Saloon to London £54 & £52.
" to Marseilles £50 & £48.
The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.
Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.
These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June, 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September, 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—
To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles, including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions . . . £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Pombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
29th July	MADURA	8,975
12th Aug.	MANTOLA	8,965
4th Nov.	MANORA	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA	8 246
16th Dec.	MANTOLA	8,965

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
10th Aug.	JEYPORE*	Straits, China & Japan.
25th ,,	ALIPORE*	Straits, China & Japan.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA	China & Japan
14th ,,	NARKUNDA	Australia

* Cargo steamer. Does not call at Colombo.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
21st July	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa.
21st ,,	BARODA	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.
23rd ,,	VARNA	Busreh via Karachi

Owing to the Monsoon season the Monday and Saturday sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday.
Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamer.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
SYDNEY MARU	4105	5 July	20 July
xTOYOOKA MARU	7098	20 July	21 July
*TAMBA MARU	5845	29 July	12 Aug.
TOTTORI MARU	5979	16 Aug.	30 Aug.
*AWA MARU	302 8	29 Aug.	12 Sept.

*Passenger Steamers.
xFor uticorin.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 28279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Depart.
xTacoma Maru ..	J. Kojima	5,850	1 July	15 July
*Sumatra Maru ..	I. Kavasaki	5,863	11 July	23 ,,
*Celebes Maru ..	G. Gotoh	5,963	24 ,,	6 Aug.
*Indus Maru ..	T. Shimasaki	4,366	29 ,,	12 ,,
*Honolulu Maru ..	....	5 751	8 Aug.	22 ,,
Borneo Maru.	....	5,864	23 Aug.	6 Sep

x Passenger Steamer.
* Calls at Shanghai.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager,
'Phone No. 22150. Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,00
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol and Kadi.

DIRECTORS.
Lalubhai Samaldas, Esq., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskar (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B. (Chief Justice, Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.)
Anant Narayan Datar Esq., B.A., LL.B., A.M., (Colmb) Sar Subha Baroda State)
Rao Saheb Harilal Desaibhai Desai (High Court Pleader, Ahmedabad).
Major R. S. Parab (Khangi Karbbari, Baroda State).
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Re. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes, on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

INSURANCE.

TOUCH STONE.
TO SELECT A LIFE OFFICE
Choose a life office which:—
1. Has stood the test of time.
2. Is popular and easily accessible.
3. Has the reputation for prompt settlement of claims.
4. Is liberal and sympathetic.
5. Has declared the highest bonus for its age.
6. Has the best mortality experience at its back.
7. Has a large silent reserve.
8. Has its Head Office at your Doors.
9. Has its policies free from all vexatious conditions.
10. Has moderate rates of premia compatible with safety.

"BHARAT"
one will answer to the above requirements.
Please communicate with
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office, Lahore.
Messrs. DUTT & CO.
Chief Agents, Karwar.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1824
Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000
£ 6,666,66
Reserve Funds ..... F 43,196,861
£ 3,599,73
Head Office at AMSTERDAM
(Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:
Dutch East Indies:—
Bandjermasin Macassar Semarang
Bandoeng Medan Sourabaya
Cheribon Padang Solo
Djember Palembang Tegal
Djocja Pekalongan Tjilatjap
Kota Radja Pontianak Weltevreden
Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—82, Esplanade Road
A. F. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg: Agent.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1896 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Vir), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

INSURANCE.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED :—1910 :
Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29 Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. R. DIVADKAR & Co. Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

THE
BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Established 1908.)
A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.
Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere
S. B. CARDMASTER,
MANAGER,
Apollo Street, Fort, : : : : : : BOMBAY

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in India.)
Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.
Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

"B. C. P. W." ASVAN— Best Nervine Tonic.
"B. C. P. W." PYREX— Malaria Specific.
MANUFACTURED BY
BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ld.
Can be had from all Chemists or from their
SOLE AGENTS:—
THE POPULAR PHARMACY (Regd.)
(Phone No. 40784.)
18, Lamington Road, and at Sandhurst Road
GRANT ROAD. GIRGAUM.

Prof. GAJJAR'S RENOWNED SPECIFICS
AGUE MIXTURE :—For Malaria, Dengue etc.
LIVER SOLUTION :—Best Laxative for Constipation.
TONIC SOLUTION :—For General Debility and in convalescent period.
BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION.
INFLUENZA SOLUTION :—For Influenza and Pneumonia.
COUGH PILLS :—For Bronchitis and Cold, Cough etc
All B. P. Tinctures, Balm, Tooth Powder, Cologne Water, etc
OBTAINABLE OF ALL CHEMISTS.
APPLY TO :—
THE IONIC PHARMACY
Khetwadi Main Road. GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for OVERSEER and SUB-OVERSEER Classes. Apply to the MANAGER, The HEWETT ENGINEERING SCHOOL, Lucknow, for free prospectus of 1926.
A R3518

WANTED—An INQUIRY CLERK in one of the Local Indian Banks. Starting salary Rs. 100 per month. Apply stating qualifications, age and previous experience to Box No. 1759, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A26978

WANTED—GLASS POTTERY EXPERT MOTOR ENGINEER, knowing telephone and electric work, cook knowing European and Indian dishes for small Rajputana State. Cook, Punjab European Hotel, good confectioner. CONTINENTAL SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, SHAHDARA, DELHI.
A R3507

WANTED—AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" at Nadiad, Mhow, Jubbulpore, Sholapur, Miraj, Bangalore, Mysore and Jhansi. Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED. — MANAGERS, ACCOUNTANTS, CASHIERS for the Branches of the Hindustan National Bank, Limited, to be opened very shortly in Madras, Bombay and Bengal. Pay very liberal according to qualifications. Security in cash or Government Papers essential. Please apply with all particulars stating what cash security he can deposit and pay acceptable, to the SENIOR SECRETARY, The Hindustan National Bank, Limited, Agra U.P.
A 26976

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle",
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS.

THE VERY BEST KULU APPLES—NE PLUS ULTRA—Scientifically packed, eleven pounds basket for Rs. 5/8, post free. Safe arrival assured. Apply MANAGER, Bursai Orchards Kulu, PUNJAB.
F R3515

QUETTA ROSY PEACHES, Nectarines, Plums, Greengages, Apples six lbs., one kind Rupees ten. Delivery free. Quality best. TRIKHA BROTHERS, Quetta.
F R3520

FINEST KULU FRUIT—Pears from 20th July, Apples 1st August, 9 lbs. fruit Rs. 5/8/, sent V.P.P. to all parts of India inclusive of packing and postage. Agent: ARAMGARH and RAISEN ORCHARDS, Kulu, PUNJAB. R3156

KULU FINEST ENGLISH APPLES and PEARS.—11 lbs. basket for 5/4 only. Orders booked now. Supply limited. Apply to:—SUPERINTENDENT, KULU FRUIT GARDENS, Bajaura, Kulu, Punjab.
F R3517

FINEST DESSERT PEARS from the middle and APPLES, end of July, sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit. Apply to A. H. LEE, Pundrole Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.
F R3162

MATRIMONIAL.

REQUIRED—An UNMARRIED or WIDOW GIRL of not more than 23 years of age for a Mohammadan Officer of the Indian Army (Lieutenant), age 27 years, drawing a salary of Rs. 750 and possessing personal property of Rs. 1,000 a month. Must be well educated and fairly good-looking. All correspondence will be treated as strictly confidential. S. M. QAIM RAZWI, SHAH TOLI, DINAPORE Cantonment.
M R3519

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

GERMAN MERCHANTS' DIRECTORY. Contains numerous addresses useful to traders. RUPEE ONE. CHANDULAL CHOKSHI, Gandhi Poll, NADIAD.
L R3516

NEW SEXUAL SCIENCE.—Important and New Discoverics in. A wonderful instructive BOOKLET FREE. Bernard Palissyoo, Rawalpindi.
L T.F.

EDUCATIONAL.

G. D. A. Enrolments have begun at BATLIBOI'S ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE. The finest results achieved by this Institute this year at this Examination positively prove its superior training. The new Session has already commenced from the 21st June. We invite thorough inquiries before joining. YUSUF BUILDING, Fort Bombay.
M26773

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

PROFESSION.

ANNUAL READING—Rupee Note, birth particulars or time. EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Vizagapatam.
P R3300

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT (Registered under Act XXI 1860):—Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy, Biochemistry and Dentistry, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines and accessories at cheap rate. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D., Principal, Meerut.
P R3454

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucederma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment" a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 4 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 26th July, 1926 to MONDAY, the 9th August, 1926, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
H. C. CAPTAIN,
Secretary.

N.B.—Warrants for the Ad-Interim Dividend for the half year ending 30th June, 1926, will be posted to the shareholders to their registered addresses on and after the 9th August, 1926. Intimation of change of address should be given to the Bank immediately.
26985

FOR SALE

EIGHT LION CUBS (5 male and 3 female) of 3 to 11 months old in good healthy condition are available for sale. For particulars of price, etc., apply to, "The SUPERINTENDENT, Shri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore.
26995

THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, 20th July, 1926, at 5.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1st To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet up to 31st March, 1926.

2nd Two Directors retire by rotation under Clause 100 of the Articles of Association, but offer themselves and are eligible for re-election.

3rd To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

4th To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 6th July to 20th July, 1926, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st July, 1926. 26893

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, 20th July 1926 at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1st. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet up to 31st March 1926.

2nd. Two Directors retire by rotation under Clause 109 of the Articles of Association, but offer themselves and are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

4th. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th July, to 20th July 1926, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st July, 1926. 26892

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TEMPORARY RECEIPT No. 4395 in respect of 5 Ordinary Shares Nos. 114500/114504 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of Mr. Tikamdas Sewaram has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Tramway Building, Post Fort, Bombay, No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Temporary Receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 20th July, 1926.
R3521

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of Gin and Press Stores for the 1926-27 season for the State Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories, Mewar. The tenders will be received by the undersigned from the 31st July, 1926 to 5.8.26.

Forms and conditions of tenders will be supplied on application.

MADHAV RAI SHARMA,
General Manager,
State Cotton Ginning & Pressing Factories,
Bhilwara, MEWAR.
26994

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 666 of 1926.

K. AKBERALLY & CO., a Firm, carrying on business in the name and style of the Imperial Furnishing and Decorating Co., at Bellasis Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) GOPAL LAL SEN GUPTA, (2) UPEN CHANDRA BANNERJI, (3) JOGESH CHANDRA DIGHEL, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 10, Mirzapore Street, Faridpore, District Gharisur post, (4) T. H. B. TIFFIN, (5) SURENDRA BHUSAN BISWAS, of Calcutta, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at No. 5D, Labu Bagan Road, Bag Bazar, Calcutta, (6) SAKYA SINGHA SEN, of Calcutta, Hindu Inhabitant, and (7) KALI PADA DE, of Calcutta, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 74, Bandel Road, Ballingunj, Calcutta ..... Defendants.

To

The Defendants 3, 5, 6 and 7 abovenamed.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a Plaint in this Court against Defendants abovenamed, whereof the following is a concise statement:—

The Plaintiffs claim that the Defendants and each of them be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 22,000 with interest thereon at 6 per cent. from 29th January, 1926, to judgment costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum.

You are hereby summoned to appear in the Court on the 3rd day of August, 1926, at quarter-past eleven o'clock (S. T.) in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an attorney of this Court and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 16th day of July, 1926.
LITTLE & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
26980

SAVE YOUR INCOME-TAX by CONSULTING
PAREKH & Co
Incorporated Certified Accountants
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super-Tax Experts.
Office:—H. P. Parekh Building, Sydney Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 279 of 1921.

TAHERALLI KAJIJI MAHOMEDALLI ..... Plaintiff

versus

HAJI UMAR HAJI MANECK. ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 26th day of June, 1922, and the Judge's order herein, dated 18th October, 1922, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the direction of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises on WEDNESDAY, 28th July, 1926, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon situate at Bandra in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement three thousand one hundred and eighty (3180) square yards or thereabouts (being a portion of a land admeasuring 3,651 square yards) and bearing Collector's Non-Agricultural Survey No. 56 of Bandra in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra in Salsette Taluka, Bombay Suburban District and bounded, on or towards the East by the Public Road, called 30 feet road, on or towards the West by the Ghod Bunder Road, on or towards the South by the Ghod Bunder Road and on or towards the North partly by the property of Dhunjishaw Cooverji Gazder and others and partly by the Mang Lane and the building whereon are assessed by the Bandra Municipality under houses Nos. 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 389, 389a, 390 and 395.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. N. C. DALAL & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 111, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 20th day of April, 1926.
H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
26959

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2223 of 1924.

(1) YESHWANT ANNA KUNTE and (2) KRISHNAJI ANNA KUNTE, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

MAHADEO ANNA KUNTE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Jog's Mill at Bijapur ... Defendant.

To,

MAHADEO ANNA KUNTE,

The Defendant abovenamed.

Notice under Rule 34 of Order 21 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under Rule 34 of Order 21 of the Code of Civil Procedure to state your objections in writing, if any, you have to the Reconveyance a copy of the engrossment whereof is sent herewith and to file the same in my Office on or before the 9th day of June, 1926, and in such event to appear in person or by advocate or Attorney of this Court before the Judge in Chambers on the 19th day of August, 1926, at 10-45 in the forenoon to support the same.

Dated this 28th day of November, 1925.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALBARI,
Prothonotary.
E. J. DAVAR.

The 23rd day of March, 1926.

Messrs. DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.
26993

BLACK HAIR-DYE.

It turns grey hair in 2 minutes of application into Black. No dye is like it and none will give you such satisfaction. R. U. Secretary of H. E. H. Nizam's Government writes from Hyderabad: "We used many hair dyes, Indian and English, but found youre the best of all. Re. 1 As. 4 for 1 box; Rs. 3 As. 4 for 3 boxes. Postage extra. Dr. Bhaishankar J. Vaid, Kasi's Dhuna, Mathia Pole, Ahmedabad City.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS,

BONAFIDE AUCTION SALE.

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO THE EXISTING SMALL PRESS OWNERS AND THOSE INTENDING TO START NEW PRESSES TO BUY PRESS MATERIALS AT LOW PRICES UNHEARD OF BEFORE.

By the order of Dhanjibhoy Dossabhoy, Esqr., the Manager of Commercial Printing Press, Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction in separate lots on TUESDAY, the 3rd August, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Commercial Printing Press, Cowasji Patel Street, next to Hongkong Bank, Fort the following:—

PARTICULARS OF THE MACHINERY ETC.

3 Double Super Royal Wharfedales, 1 Demy Folio "Falcon" Treadle Machine, 1 Quad Demy News Printing Wharfedales, 1 Single Super Royal Wharfedale, 7 Treadle Machines, sizes: 9in. by 13in., 10in. by 15in., and 13in. by 19in.; 2 Guillotine Paper Cutting Machines "36" and "51" inches; 1 Galley Proof Press, 1 Board cutter, 1 Paper Perforating Machine "18"in., 3 Imposing slabs, Lead and Rule Cutters, Standing matter tables, wooden racks, standing matter cabinets, galleys, Chassis of Demy size, stools, safe cabinet, Remington and Underwood Typewriters, Writing tables, Chairs, Cupboards, Gujrati and English Types, Sunday Electro blocks, Quad Demy rough News Paper reams, 35 by 45 inches Berkshire letter paper boxes, etc., etc.

The abovementioned machinery etc., are in working order and can be inspected at any time.

For further particulars please apply to the Manager, the Commercial Printing Press, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE AT 10-30 A.M. (S. T.)
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND ARTISTIC MADE TO ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF THE LATEST DESIGN.

On SUNDAY, the 25th July 1926 at 10.30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 16, Queen's Road near Marine Lines Station valuable and handsome household furniture of the latest design, large and small dining table, arm and without arm chairs, fancy sideboards and dinner wagons carpets, ice boxes, glass, crockery and plateware, drawing room Chesterfield suites, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, ornaments, revolving top writing tables, book and silver show cases, small and large writing tables, revolving book stands, phonographs, hat stands, table fans, China vases, Chinaware, reclining sofas, easy chairs, corner cabinets, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, teapoys, easy chairs, etc, etc.

The property of Captain P. N. Basu, M. B., M. R. C. P., I. M. S. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 29 BALES SECOND-HAND WEARING APPARELS SUCH AS MEN'S VESTS, LADIES' JACKETS, HALVES, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and COY., will on SATURDAY, the 24th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms by order of the Bank concerned:—

29 Bales Secondhand Clothes, such as Vests, Ladies' Jackets, Halves, etc

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

MESSRS MISTRY & CO.
Auctioneers, Valuers and Commission Agents,
Hummum Street, Fort.
Tel. No. 25152.
On Government List.

AUCTION SALE OF A UNIQUE COLLECTION OF ITALIAN MARBLE WORKS REPRESENTING THE STUDIED SUBJECTS OF ARTS BY THE WELL-KNOWN MASTERS OF ARTS AND HAND ARTISTS OF ITALY.

By order of Messrs. T. M. Tellegrini, Ltd., Messrs. MISTRY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S T.), sell by Public Auction at Hummam Street, Fort. A large collection of white and coloured solid carara marble life sizes figures, garden fountains, benches, flower pots, pillars, large and small sizes figures with electric lights, vases, marble electric hall lamps, ornaments, etc.

Property is on view and catalogues will be published.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

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on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

U. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Tel. No. 23409.

20, Apollo Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE ON THE EAST SIDE OF PORTUGUESE CHURCH STREET, DADAR.

By order of and under instruction from Messrs. Jhavery and Co., Attorneys for the first mortgagees, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 24th day of July, 1926, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) the undermentioned property on account and at the risk of Shaikh Mahomed Usman, the Mortgagor under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 27th August, 1924, and made between the said Shaikh Mahomed Usman of the one part and the first mortgagees of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or oart, containing about 587 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed under Street No. 666, situate on the East side of Portuguese Church Street, Dadar, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 288, New No. 3981, Old Survey No. 397 and New Survey No. 1/1463 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay under G South Ward No. 3202(2) and Street No. 666A and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East formerly by the oart of Joseph Murzello and now of Khandoba Vithoba Kore, on or towards the West by a private passage, on or towards the North by the Portuguese Church Street, and on or towards the South by the property of Shantaram Dabholkar and which said premises bear Cadestral Survey No. 1503 (Lower Parel Division).

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Jhavery and Co. Attorneys for the first Mortgagees at their office in Yusuf Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

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Presents

"MAIN STREET"

WITH

FLORENCE VIDOR
and
MONTE BLUE

The deliciously humorous, tensely dramatic,—yet realistic tale of a small town girl with metropolitan ideas.

The story that made the world sit up in dazed surprise.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH BOMBAY

SEE "MAIN STREET"

WARNER BROS. Classic of the Screen

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

The latest News from all corners of the earth, exclusively shown at Royal Opera House

TIME: 6-30 & 10 P. M.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

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Hindustan Film Co.'s

BHAKTA SHRI EKANATH

Time and Rates as Usual.

A NOVEL ACADEMY OF ARTS

TEACHING THE ART OF

WOOING AND WINNING

THOSE WHO INTEND TO ENROLL

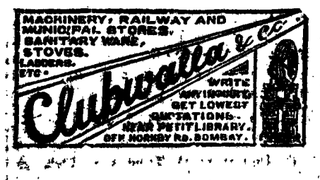
MUST INQUIRE AT THE

WINDOW OF

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM.

Watch baby grow
Evidence of the proper feeding is clearly shown in baby's rapid progress when put on Mellin's Food. Mixed as directed it provides a perfect substitute for mother's milk and contains every substance necessary to build body, bone and brain. The most perfect food for baby.
Mellin's Food
THE FOOD THAT FEEDS
Obtainable of all chemists.
Send for a Sample to
WILSON LATHAM & Co., Ld. Bombay.



THE WEATHER.

MONSOON ACTIVE IN NORTH AND EAST.

DUST-STORMS IN NORTH-WEST

SIMLA, July 19.

The monsoon is active from the Punjab to Assam, but is very weak in the peninsula and central parts of the country. Numerous dust-storms have occurred in North West India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the East and North Punjab, the Konkan and Malabar and local in Upper Burma and Coorg, while a few falls occurred in the South East Punjab, Kashmir, Gujarat, the East Central Provinces, South Hyderabad and South-East Madras.

Chief amounts:—Tavoy one and half inches; Moulmein three, Rangoon one, Kyaukpyu and Akyab four, Dibrugarh and Tezpur one and half, Dhubri two, Cherrapunji seven, Darjeeling six, Cox's Bazar eight, Chittagong three, Narayanganj and Barisal one and half, Jessore two, Calcutta one, Burdwan two, Mymensingh three, Dinajpur one and half, Jalpaiguri six, Sambalpur one and half, Chaibasa and Gaya two, Patna one Benares and Lucknow three, Mussoorie six, Hissar one and half, Sialkot one, Ludhiana, Rawalpindi and Simla two, Murree one and half, Khushab one.

Forecast:—Extension along the Frontier and increase in Assam.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 19

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 19th July 1926	Total since 1st June 1926	June 1st to July 19 1924	June 1st to July 19 1925
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba Point.	0 15	31 66	22 0	34 44
Fort (St. Geo. Hospital).	0 20	42 41	23 37	37 21
Esplanade (Gokal Tej's Hospital)				
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0 10	38 21	25 54	35 25
Kemp and Co. (Cumballa Hill)				

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 19th July 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a. m. 29.736 inches (·060 above normal.)
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.695 inches (·078 above normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.041
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.6 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 78.2 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.5 degrees (3.0 above normal.)
Minimum " during 24 hours 81.8 degrees (4.1 above normal.)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 77 per cent
" " at 4 p. m. (previous day) 76 %
Direction of wind at 8 a. m. WSW
Velocity " " 14 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 232 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 35 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a. m. (the whole sky cloudy =10) 2
Rainfall in 24 hours 0·15 inches
Total rainfall during the month 25.47 "
" " " year 35·75 "
Weather remarks :—

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 19TH JULY 1926.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Monday, the 19th July 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi has had 2.00" of rain, Lahore 0.2855, Ambala 0.96", Hissar 1.57" and Delhi 0.45". Skies are clear over the extreme north and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is more humid than usual in most of the area. Maximum temperature was locally above normal; while the minimum was much lower than usual nearly elsewhere.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore has had 0.64" of rain and Allahabad 0.21". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect at Jhansi. Maximum temperature was below normal in the north and hte east.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.21", of rain. Skies are clear over upper Sind and moderately to heavily clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is in excess at Jodhpur and in defect at Jaipur. Both maximum and minimum temperatures Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Deesa has had 0.18" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Both humidity and temperature are normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is drier than usual in the southwest. Maximum temperature was above normal in the central and eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.15" of rain and Karwar 0.27". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in slight defect at Bombay. Temperature was nearly normal and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 87 deg. .5 (3 deg. above normal) and a minimum value of 81 deg. .8 (4 deg. above normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded over east Hyderabad and moderately to heavily elsewhere. Humidity is generally in defect. Maximum temperature was above normal in most of the division.

General Remarks.—There have been a number of duststorms and thunderstorms in northwest India. A few thunderstorms are also reported from the south. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Punjab, the east United Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar and local in Gujarat. A few falls have also occurred in Rajputana. The principal amounts, besides those mentioned above are 1.08" at Mangalore and 1.21" at Calicut.

DAILY WEATHER TELEGRAM FOR THE 18TH JULY 1926 ISSUED FROM SIMLA.

The monsoon has been vigorous in north-east India and the east of the United Provinces and very heavy rain has fallen on the Chittagong coast and the submontane districts of the east United Provinces. Dust-storms have occurred in northwest India and thunderstorms in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the east United Provinces, the Konkan and south Hyderabad and local in Upper Burma, Gujarat, Central India East, the west Central Provinces, Malabar, north Hyderabad, Mysore and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in the west United Provinces and the Bombay Deccan.

The Chief amounts not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Mergui two inches; Moulmein three; Rangoon one; Akyab four; Myitkyina one; Sibsagar one and a half; Darjiling six; Cox's Bazar seven; Chittagong eight; Barisal five; Burdwan one and a half; Berhampore three; Mymensingh two, Bogra three; Hukitala four; Ranchi one and a half; Patna four; Gaya five; Gorakhpur four; Lucknow three; Bahraich six; Hanamkonda one and a half; Nellore two.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON MON. THE 19TH OF JULY 1926

STATIONS	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan—					
Quetta ..	—	0	0.48	—0.48	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan ..	0 03	1.38	1.59	—0.21	7.20
Rawalpindi ..	2.00	6.72	6.41	—0.31	34.77
Lahore ..	0.28	1.63	4.96	—3.32	19.62
Hissar ..	1.57	3.89	3.77	—0.12	14.47
Ambala ..	0.96	6.65	8.34	—1.71	30.49
Delhi ..	0.45	5.22	8.33	—3.11	26.84
United Provinces—					
Agra	..	4.49	2.28	—2.79	20.90
Mainpur	..	2 67	7.50	—4.83	27.07
Jhansi	..	3.00	11.46	—8.46	36.17
Cawnpore ..	0 64	6.69	9.14	—2.25	35.92
Allahabad ..	0.21	3.05	11.28	—7.65	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad		0 43	0.73	—0.3.	3.08
Karachi		0 34	2.53	—2.19	7.56
Rajputana—					
Bikaner		2 76	3.36	—0.60	11.79
Ajmer		4.12	6.65	—2.53	20.65
Jaipur		4.74	7.38	—2.64	24.21
Kotah		3.87	9.53	—5.66	28.23
Mount Abu ..	2 21	15.31	17.25	—1.94	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj					14.39
Dwaraka		4 25	6 73	—2 44	15.52
Veraval		11.02	7.67	+3.35	18.80
Rajkot		10.38	10.01	+0.15	26.29
Bhavnagar para ..		6.60	7.79	—1.10	21.20
Surat ..	0.52	16.97	18.77	—1.80	40.9.
Ahmedabad ..	0.08	12.20	11.11	+2.44	28.83
Deesa ..	0.18	4.66	7.46	—2.85	24.70
Contal India W.					
Neemuch ..	..	9.60	9.46	+0.14	29.19
Indore ..	0 04	8.53	11.84	—3.31	33.12
CentralProvinces					
Jubbulpore ..	..	9.25	17.70	—8.45	55.11
Saugor ..	0.08	10.12	14.92	—4.80	44.95
Hoshangabad ..	..	12 66	15 18	—2 52	48.83
Khandwa		11.50	10.50	+0.99	29.63
Akola	..	11.95	11.37	+0.58	31.35
Amraoti	—	6.06	12.27	—6.21	33.05
Nagpur	..	20.57	17.78	+2.79	48.97
Chanda	0.56	11.70	18.16	—6.46	51.90
Raipur	0 06	9 06	17.18	—8.07	50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay	0.15	31.66	35 65	—3.99	70.63
Ratnagiri	0.14	41.01	50.39	—9.38	99.98
Mormugao ..	0 66	39.31	49.52	—9.21	94.95
Karwar (4th) ..	0.27	49.01	62.04	—16.03	120.12
Bombay Deccan					
Malegaon	..	6.13	7.29	—1.16	22.23
Ahmednagar ..	..	6.76	7.20	—0.44	22.35
Poona	0 05	7.63	9.00	—1.37	27.11
Sholapur	..	7	7.41	?	28.46
Bijapur	..	2.95	4.69	—1.74	20.90
Belgaum	0.04	17.46	17.74	+0.28	50.15
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad ..	..	12 15	9.06	+3.09	27.53
Nizamabad					
Indur	..	5.86	11.34	—5.48	40.08
Hyderabad	..	3.70	8.38	—4.68	32.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore ..	1.08	49.81	61.52	—1.71	125.68
Calicut	0.69	51.65	52.75	—1.10	117.16
Cochin	1.21	49.01	42.92	+6.15	114.51
Trivandrum ..	0.25	14 99	18 20	—3.21	64.51
Ceylon. Colombo	0 66	21.12	11.51	+9.01	84.16
MadrasExcluding	..	7.30	8.08	—0.78	41.59
Malabar&Mysore					
Masulipatam ..	..	3.23	2.89	+0.34	20.51
Bellary	..	8.41	5.37	+3.04	31.23
Cuddapah	..	2.35	4.14	—1.79	30.74
Madras	0 09	5.09	5.41	—1.75	35.37
Bangalore	..	1.90	2.96	—0.66	22.25
Coimbatore ..					
Trichinopoly ..	..	3 71	2.24	+1.47	33.18
Nagapatam ..	..	0.35	2.38	—2.03	54.38

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

8 July 19.

Howra, Waitherby, Java.
Nile, Milde, Madras.
Pilsna, Cosulich, Trieste.

DEPARTURES.

July 20.

Kiddepore, Murray, Karachi.
Clan Lindsay, Worthington, Chittagong.
Sydney Maru, Honjin, Kobe.
Dara, Jones, Jeddah.

LOADING.

July 19.

Steamer Raipur for Rangoon.
Steamer Pilsna for Trieste.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, July 19.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Rawalpindi, 9416, London, 31/7, M M and Co.
3 Karapara, 3722, Durban, 21/7 M M & Co.
4 Wildenfels, 3794, Karachi, 22/7, L E Edwardes Ltd.
5 Hoogkerk, 3170, Karachi, 23/7, E D Sassoon and Co.
7 Wartenfels 3766 Karachi N.F. L Edwards Ltd.
8 C/o Venice 5223. Karachi. 21/7, K Nixon, and Co.
11 Pilsna, 4829, Triste 1-8, I T & M Italiana.
13 Zambra, 2823, Dunkirk, N F. T Morrison & Co.
15 Nile, 5260, New York, N F. Volkart Bros.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Tarantia; 3098, N.F.N.F Graham Trading Co.
3 Baroda, 1899, P. Gulf, 21/7 M M & Co.
5 Sumatra Maru, 4272, Kobe, 25/7, O S Kaisha.
8 Sydney Maru, 2523. Osaka, 20/7, N Y Kaisha.
9 Cape St. Martin, 3597, NF, NF, Graham Tdg. Co.
10/11 Clan Lindsay 2503 Chittagong 19/7, James Finlay and Co.
16 Laxmi, 124, N F N F R Assaria and Co
D Jamnagar, 279, Jamnagar, 19/7. Lalji Naranji and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Howra, 4036. N F, N F, M M and Co.
B Canara, 3389, Rangoon, 20/7, M M and Co.
C/R Garmula, 3234, Calcutta, 24/7, M M and Co.
D/E Dara, 3083, Jeddah, 20/7, T Morrison and Co.
K Takliwa 3412 N.F. N F M M & Co.
N Kidderpere, 3263, Karachi, 19/7, M M and Co.
O/S Cranefield 3213 N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
Q Oosteappelle, 348, M' Const, 20/7, Merchant S N Co.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the fortnight ended 15th July, 1926:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 3,36,00,000.	
Capital Paid up	1,68,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,00,00,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable, etc.	18,76,40,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,72,12,000
	24,16,52,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	4,27,14,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	3,55,86,000
Bills Discounted	1,39,81,000
Bank Premises	54,81,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,40,70,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in War Bonds, Government Paper, Shares, Debentures, Properties, etc.	11,98,20,000
	24,16,52,000

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT

KARACHI, July 16.

(From Messrs. Gulab and Co., Stock and Share Brokers, Bunder Road, Karachi.)

There is not much business in the Railway shares to report, during the last week.

It is believed that the Karachi Electric Company's profits for the half year ending 31st March, 1926, have been satisfactory and the Company will be able to pay a dividend of at least Rs. 3 per share.

Name of the Company.	Paid up Value.	Present Value.
Sind Lights	100-0-0	150-0-0
Sind Lighterage	150-0-0	140-0-0
Larkana Jacobabad	100-0-0	78-0-0
Upper Sinds	100-0-0	74-0-0
Electrics.		
Karachi Electrics	100-0-0	92-0-0
Hyderabad Electrics	100-0-0	98-0-0
Debentures.		
6 per cent. Karachi Port Trust	100-0-0	111-0-0
Flour Mills.		
Karachi Flour Mills	80-0-0	115-0-0
India Flour Mills	60-0-0	110-0-0
Century Flour Mills	100-0-0	100-0-0

PRICES REDUCED.

All kinds of stove prices have been reduced and selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 7-8 only, Postage extra.

D. B. WAGLE, STOVE SPECIALIST.
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

PHOSFERINE Brings Out Best Form

F. W. Donisthorpe, Lawn Tennis Professional Champion of Great Britain and Holder of the Hundred Guinea Trophy for 1924 writes:—

"I PUT down the success of my play this year entirely to the regular use of Phosferine on occasions when it has been necessary to bring out my best form. Coaching as I do for nine hours a day, not only during the summer but throughout the long winter evenings by artificial light, tends to make one's play somewhat listless, but the extraordinary energy and nerve producing powers of Phosferine are capable of adding the virile dash of the amateur to the machine-like accuracy of the professional player, who is for ever hitting the ball on scientific principles. Wimbledon will not see all its Challenge Cups taken abroad when the Phosferine Professionals enter for the Championships!"

From the very first day you take PHOSFERINE you will gain new confidence, new life, new endurance. It makes you eat better and sleep better, and you will look as fit as you feel. Phosferine is given with equally good results to the children

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics for

Influenza	Debility	Neuralgia	Faintness	Malaria
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Loss of Appetite	Brain-fag	Headache
Sleeplessness	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Nerve Shock	Anæmia
Exhaustion	Weak Digestion	Neuritis	Rheumatism	Sciatica

Made in Liquid and Tablets, each sold in 3 sizes, the larger sizes are the more economical.

Proprietors: ASHTON & PARSONS, LIMITED, Ludgate Hall, London, England.
Indian Depot: P.O. Box 481, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 19.

An advance of 3 to 11 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. Liverpool has been reported 9 to 8 points lower.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—

There is no new feature in the markets Operators will be more disposed to await the publication of the U. S. Washington Bureau Report to be issued on the 23rd instant; which will give the condition of the crop up to the 16th instant. The tendency seems to be to reduce estimates.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 17th instant as under:—

"Some signs of improvement in weather."

Although a slight improvement was reported in America the Marwari Bazar opened this morning half a rupee lower with Broach July-August at Rs. 337 and improved to Rs. 338 on Shroffs buying and closed at Rs. 338 at 4 p.m. Whilst April-May opened at Rs. 322½ and fluctuating within half a rupee closed at Rs. 323 at 4 p.m. Prominent Shroffs were moderate buyers.

Fine Oomra July opened at Rs. 323 and closed at Rs. 329½. Whilst December-January opened at Rs. 307½ and eased to Rs. 307 on Commission Houses selling and closed at Rs. 308½. The market was featureless and the business done was very small. F. G. Bengal July and December-January were nominally quoted Rs. 270½ and Rs. 258 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was dull on Saturday.

The Sawri markets are closed to-day as a mark of protest against the decision of the Political Agent of Kathiawar, imposing pilgrim tax on the Jain community visiting the Satrunjaya Hills of Palitana.

To-day 100 bales Berar, 100 bales C. P. No. 2 and 200 bales Dholleras were tendered. Total tenders up-to-date are 500 bales against Bengal, 4,600 bales against Broach and 3,300 bales against Oomra contracts in all 8,400 bales.

COTTON.

MARWARI BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

4 p.m.

	Bombay, July 19.
Fully Good Broach April-May	323
Fully Good Broach July-August	338
Fully Good Bengal July	270½
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	258
Fine Oomra July	329½
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	308½

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 19.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6-0 p.m. on 17th July, 1926:—

Cotton	1,875 bales.
Wheat	814 cwts.
Linseed	1,753 cwts.
Rape, etc.	146 cwts.
Gingellyseed	149 cwts.
Poppyseed	186 cwts.
Groundnuts	405 cwts.
Castorseed	45 cwts.
Rice	1,583 cwts.
Myrabollams	33 cwts.
Cottonseed	Nil.
Mowraseed	4,016 cwts.
Gram	308 cwts.
Juwar	896 cwts.
Masur	Nil.
Barley	175 cwts.
Bajri	1,432 cwts.
Coal	919 tons.

J. Dias & Bros. COMPLETE OUTFITTERS 173, PRINCESS ST BOMBAY.

Palm Beach suits, complete Rs. 29/-

Silk suit complete Rs: 45/-

White office suit, Rs. 12/-

Office white trousers Rs. 4/-

A COMBINATION FOR THE RICH TO BECOME MANLY AND HEALTHY
ANANGA PROBHA YAKUTI
is the best nerve tonic for overworked and used up energy and the quickest stimulant for rejuvenating the old a hopeless impotent. This is the leading tonic of the day. Price Rs. 10 for 30 Pills.
ANANGA PROBHA OIL.
An external liniment of the highest efficacy to bring about rapid and lasting sensation in the most hopeless impotent. Rs. 15 for a Tola.
Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshabji, 177 (B.), Harrison Road, Calcutta.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 19.

In full-pressed Bales.	17-7-26	Since 1st September This Year.	Last. Year.
Khandesh		2,80,787	2,95,514
Central India	490	3,74,470	3,40,048
Barsi and Nagar	263	2,21,994	2,05-817
Hyderabad-Gaorani		74,028	97,997
Berar	158	4,74,290	5,69,559
Central Provinces		2,45,732	2,67,449
Total Oomras	911	16,81,301	17,66,388
Dholera		2,79,539	3,09,014
N.W. Provinces	132	1,29.648	1.32,112
Rajputana	213	1,10.263	79,904
Sind-Punjab	76	2.93,397	3.63,273
Broach		3,12,040	4.86,516
Coompta & Dharwar	196	1,44,948	1.90,574
Westerns-Northerns	3	98,457	99,267
Cocconada		2,684	1,664
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		60,153	34,638
Persian	23	4,417	5-427
American		17,257	9,649
Egyptian and African	321	76,942	63,532
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		3,347	3,513
Total	1,875	32,14,390	35,45,20

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	17-7-26	1st Sept. to 15th July This year	Last year
Europe	379	5,19,613	6,58,228
Japan & China	2,700	17,10,368	18,96,513
Coast Ports		23,139	21,867
Up country by Rail.		97,649	14,360
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		35,043	83,596
Total	3,760	23,85,812	26,74,324

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 19.

	Ready New.
Bengal Superfine M G	255/60 .....
Bengal Fine M G	240/50 .....
Bengal F G M G	225/35 .....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	240 .....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	230/35 .....
Punjab-Americans F G M G	330/40 .....
Wardha-Hinght. Fine M G	330/40 .....
Nagpur Fine M G	330/40 .....
Yeotmal Fine M G	315/20 .....
Pulgaon Fine M G	315/25 .....
Arvi Fine M G	320/30 .....
Amraoti Fine M G	305/15 .....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	300/10 .....
Mulkapur Fine M G	265/75 .....
Khandesh Fine M G	255/65 .....
Khandesh F G M G	....
Broach Fine M G	330/40 .....
Broach F G M G	300/10 .....
Muthia Fine M. G.	240/50 .....
Muthia F G M G	230/40 .....
Dharwar F Good S G	....
Coompta M G	360/70 .....
Westerns Good M G	305/10 .....
Westerns H G	....
Miraj F G M G	335/45 .....
Cambodia F G M G	390/400 .....
Navsari F G M G	....
Surat F G M G	385/95 .....
Kadi/Viramgaon F G M G	300/10 .....
Dhollera F G M G	295/305 .....
Kalagin F G M G,	....

CONTINENTAL EXCHANGES.

London, July 17.

Exchange Stockholm	18.15
Exchange Oslo	25.17
Exchange Athens	402.50
Cuban Sugar July paid and sellers 11/6.	

New York, July 17.

Day's Exports to Great Britain nil.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

London, July 17.

	Bales
Total in Sight	16,100,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	201,000
East Indian Visible Supply	132,000
American Visible Supply	2,559,000
Other Visible Supply	455,000
Total Sales	22,000
East Indian Sales	400
East Indian Stock	24,000
East Indian Forwarded	1,900
East Indian Imports	13,000
American Afloat	35,000
East Indian Afloat	15,000
Takings of the World's Spinners of American Cotton	190,000

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay).

Bombay, July 19.

		Rs. As. Ps.
KHADI		
Textile	Per lb	0 12 9
Century	"	0 12 0
Jacob	"	0 12 0
E. D. Sassoon	"	0 12 0
Elphinstone	"	0 11 6
Apollo	"	0 11 6
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 24/40 In.—		
Standard	Per lb.	1 1 3
Century 91-92½	"	1 1 0
Century 6404-8705	"	1 1 0
Hindustan	"	1 1 3
Fazal (Mahal)	"	1 1 6
Phoenix	"	1 1 3
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	"	1 0 6
Manekji (Patangia)	"	1 0 9
Kaliamardan	"	1 1 0
Daud Sahib	"	1 0 9
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202|5303:—		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 1 9
Hindustan Mill	"	1 1 3
David Mill	"	1 1 9
Apollo Mill	"	1 1 9
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	Per lb.	1 1 6
Gold Mohor	"	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1 0 0
Spring (Merchant)	"	1 0 0
Century (Bugle)	"	1 0 0
Apollo (Pyala)	"	0 15 9
Tata Mill (Darji)	"	1 0 0
Sakuntala	"	1 0 0
Sundari Brand	"	1 0 0
Globe	"	0 15 0
Rachael	"	0 15 6
Palkhi	"	1 0 0
Maher	"	1 0 0
LEPAD.		
Spring	"	1 0 0
Textile	"	1 0 0
Century	"	0 15 6
Maher	"	1 0 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	"	1 2 0
Jacob	"	1 1 0
Century	"	1 2 0
Mun Mill	"	1 1 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	"	1 1 0
Century	"	1 1 0
Jacob E. D.	"	1 [illegible]
Mun Mill	"	1 1 6
1386 Tata	"	3 1 [illegible]
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 8:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4 4 0
Jamshed	"	4 4 0
Century	"	4 12 0
Pearl Pabaney		4 4 0
Hindustan No. 902	"	4 14 0
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	"	11 8 0
2020 Jacob	"	6 4 0
5800 Kurla	"	9 0 0
1325 Morarji	"	6 4 0
GABRUN NO. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	"	8 8 0
Hindustan	"	8 14 0
E. D. Rachael	"	7 8 0
SALITA:—		
Century	"	0 15 6
Textile	"	0 15 6
Spring (Merchant)	"	1 0 0
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 8 0
777 Crescent	"	2 7 0
Apollo David	"	2 6 0
DUKDI Yards 12 15 14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 5 0
Great	"	1 4 6
Phoenix	"	1 5 0
Tata	"	1 4 6
CHADAR KORI CALANDER.		
Hindustan	"	1 1 6
David	"	1 0 9
Mahel	"	1 0 9
Market Dull.		

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, July 19.

Brass, English	¾	57 12 0
Brass, English	1	57 8 0
Brass English	1¼	57 4 0
Brass, English	1½	57 4 0
Brass English	1¾	57 4 0
Brass, English	2	57 4 0
Brass, German	¾	57 0 0
Brass, German	2	56 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, July 19.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper German	¾	58 12 0
Copper German	1	60 8 0
Copper German	1¼	60 8 0
Panchteka joint		28 8 0
Copper, English Bars		52 8 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		67 8 0
Lead, Rangooni		24 12 0
Lead, Country		23 8 0
Koger Brass Metal	¾	55 12 0
Koger Brass Metal	1	54 12 0
Koger Brass Metal 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		54 8 0
German Copper 1¼ to 1½ to 2		60 8 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 19.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	15/5 29/32
Bank Demand	1/5 15/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 7/32
American Dollars	276
Hongkong Dollars	151 1/2
Shanghai	198 3/4
Japan	129 3/4
Singapore	157
Market steady.	

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 19.

B. C. RATE—	
Bank's selling T.T.	1|5 27|32
Bank's selling D.D.	1|5 7|8
LONDON—	
Bank's selling T T	1/5 29/32
Bank's selling D D	1/5 15/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A	1/6 3/16
Bank's buying T T	1/5 15/16
Bank's buying D D	1/5 31/32
PARIS—	
Bank's selling D D Frcs	1440
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs	1510
Bank's buying D D Frcs	1495
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling T T Rs.	130
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs.	126
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling D D Rs.	151 1/2
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling D D Rs.	198 3/4
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling D D Rs.	157
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling D D	Rs. 276
CROSS RATES—	
London—New York Dols.	4.86.1/2
London—Paris Frcs	199.00
London—Switzerland Frcs	23.10
London—Brussels Frcs	201.00
London—Rome Liras	143.00
London—Berlin Marks	20.45
TONE OF EXCHANGE—	
Exchange Market steady.	

BULLION.

Bombay, July 19.

Bar gold ready Rs.	21.7
Bar gold forward Rs.	21-7
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs.	21-7.6
Bar silver ready Rs.	67.15
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs.	67-15
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs.	67-11
	London, July 17.
Bar gold ready s.	84.10 1/2
Silver ready d	29-13
Silver forward d.	29/13
Sovereigns ready	13/8
Sovereigns forward	13/8
National Bank Bar Gold	21/10/6
TONE OF SILVER:—	

India bought. China sold. Large amount of business has been done. Market has a more steady appearance. Closed with buyers at the rate.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 19.

3 Months	4 11|32 per cent.
6 Months	4 15|32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate	5 per cent.
Money Call	1 3/4 per cent.
Money 1 Month	2 per cent.
Money 3 Months	2 per cent.
Money 6 Months	2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market: Easy.	
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.	

GOLD.

Bombay, July 19.

Ready:—21/6/9.

Vaida Asad:—Opening 21/6/9. Highest 21/7/0. At 6 p.m. 21/7/0.

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 21/7/3. Highest 21/7/3. At 6 p.m. 21/7/3.

Teji Mandi:—

Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, July 19.

Ready:—68/2/0.

Vanda Asad:—Opening 68/3/0. Highest 68/3/3. At 6 p.m. 68/3/3.

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 67/15/0. Highest 67/15/3. At 6 p.m. 67/15/2.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 0/13/0.

Vaida Asad:—Opening 0/6/0.

Tone—Market Quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 19.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77-2.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929\|47 Rs. 101-12

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 102.10

5 per cent. Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 104/4

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945\|55 Rs. 108/5.

5 1\|2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107.3.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100-9

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106-12

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107.12

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/14

6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113.6

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.

4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88-8.

Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay July 19th.

Mill shares remained steadier. We quote: Fazal 851/4, Pearl 465, B. Dyeing 885, Century 467/8, Nagpur 518/12, Swadeshi 486, New Great 286/4, Simplex 11/4, Crescent 173/12, Indore 377/8.

Tata Steel was easier and declined to few points. We quote:—

Tata Defd. 73/12, 2nd Pref. 54, and Ordy. 27.

Bank shares are easier owing selling pressure from Calcutta in Imperial Bank shares. Fully paid done at 1637/8 Cum-Dividend and partly paid 417/8. Bank of India 80/8 and Central 27/8.

Tramways done at 122/8. Tata Power 565 and Andhra was done at 690.

Cement shares were in demand.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up	Last Quotations		
		Rs.	Divid.	Rs. a.
Bank of India	50	2	80	8
Baroda	50	4	84	
Central Co-operative	50	7	58	
Central	25	1	27	6
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.o.	81	
Imperial	500	40	1640	
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	417	8
Union	5	0 4 0	3	7
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE				
Bundi	10	..	14	
Central India Mining.	10	4½Y	24	8
Indian Cement O.	350	..	66	4
Katni Cement O.	100	..	66	4
Katni Cement D.	40	..	170	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	4	12
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	42	8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	925	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	160	
Central Province	100	7½ p.c.	117	8
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	92	8
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	98	
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	95	
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	79	
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	85	
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	90	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	94	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	104	
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	156	4
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	710	XD
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	74	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	183	12
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	282	8
Scindia Steam	15—0—14	Y—9—12		
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	74	8
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	..	690	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	985	
Bombay Tramways O	50	4-8	122	8
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	64	8
Karachi Electricity	100	6	55	
Surat Electricity	100	..	65	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	1031	4
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	932	8
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	565	
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	785	
PRESS COMPANIES				
Akbari	500	..	250	
Fort	475	..	150	
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	1020	
Indian Cotton	126	20	220	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	230	
New Berar	500	80	860	
New East India	1,000	..	1050	
New Mofussil P.	400	40	515	
Vow Prince of Wales	500	61	710	
Nelkart U.P.	500	40	685	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	211	4
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	20	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	472	8
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	3	125	
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	11	12
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	46	
British Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8	0-4 0	5	1
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	170	
Jost Engineering	100	10	75	
Mckenzie	100	30	320	
New Uni n Floor Mills	100	..	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50	705	
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p.c.y	127	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	100	..	54	
Tata Iron Defd.	30	..	73	12
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	27	
Thacker	50	..	125	
Telephone	50	nil	26	
INSURANCE COMPANIES				
Empire of India	50	22-8	750	
Jupiter	15	..	5	
New India	25	ly	20	8
Oriental Life	100	30 p c	1060	
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	3	10
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.c.		
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	410	
Alliance	100	..	40	
Apollo	50	..	6	4
Assur Virjee	100	..	3	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250	
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	315	
Bombay Cotton P	10	5 p.c.	5	2
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	885	
Bombay Industrial	100	..	7	
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	10	300	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c	150	
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	47	8
Century	100	20y	337	8
Central India O.	100	16	518	12
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	435	
Ceylon	100	..	45	
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	..	128	12
Coorla	100	..	140	
Crescent	100	nil	173	12
Currimbhoy	250	..	300	
David	500	..	300	
Dawn	250	40	670	
E.D. Sassoon United O.	7/8	..	0 14	0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	227	8
Edward Sassoon	200	nil	130	
Elphinstone O	100	..	20	8
Emperor Edward	500	..	240	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	851	4
Finlay	100	nil	115	
Framjee Petit	1,000	..	525	
Globe	100	..	25	
Gokak	100	5	113	12
Gindoostan	1,000	100	1550	
Hdian Bleaching, etc.	100	6	171	4
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	100	1050	
Indore-Malwa United	100	12-8	377-8	XD
Jamshed O.	250	..	62	8
Khatau Makanjee	Nil		100	
Kilachand	25	..	3	12
Kohinoor	500	..	1000	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	5250	
Madhora Scindia	100	..	22	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	82	8
Madras United	250	15	500	
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	100	1850	
Mathradas	100	..	120	
Meyer Sassoon	100	..	85	
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	2200	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	135	
Mysore	50	5	110	
New City of Bombay.	100	10	135	
New Great Eastern	300	nil	286	4
Osmanshahi (100)	75	..	70	
Pearl	250	12	465	
Phoenix	100	10	390	
Premier	100	..	45	
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	11	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	510	
Sholapur	1,000	250	7800	
Simplex	250	..	111	4
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	23	12
Standard	500	40	1300	
Swadeshi	100	18	486	4
Swan	100		132	8
Tata Mill O.	500	..	115	
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	90	2125	
Vishnu P.	500	35	500	
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	750	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, July 16

Ahmedabad					410
Bombay Cotton					315
Bombay Dyeing			881-4	886-4	881-4 885
Century			366-4	370	366-4 367-8
Central India		517-8	518-12	517-8	512-12
Colaba Land					130
Crescent					173-12
Edward Sassoon					130
Fazulbhoy	848-12	852-8	848-12	852-8	
Finlay					118-12
Globe					25
Gokak					113-12
Indian Bleaching					171-4
Indore Malwa					380XD
Kohinoor					1000
Madhowjee					82-8
Mathuradas					120
Meyer Sassoon					85
Mysore					110
New Great					285
Pearl			460	465	460465
Pabany					227-8
Phoenix					390
Simplex					111-4
Swadeshi					486-4
Swan Mills					130
Tata Mill					115
MISCELLANEOUS					
Alcock					211-4
Bombay Steam					183-12
Tram Co. Ord.					122-8
Bundi Cement					14
Central India Mining					24-8
Indian Cement					67-8
Katni Cement Ord.					67-8
Shivarajpur					42-8
Tata Hydro					1031-4
Tata Iron & Steel Ord.			27	27 26-8	27
Tata Iron & Steel Def.		70	73-12	70 73	12

APPOINTMENT OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You have obliged the medical profession by your editorial Note on the above subject on Thursday last. I agree with you, Sir, the appointment of examiners is a question which requires a searching scrutiny at the hands of the Senate. Ordinary graduates of Bombay University have been appointed examiners in midwifery and diseases of children of which they had very little practical knowledge while specialists in these lines with English qualifications have been so far ignored. It is time, Sir, the Senate took up the matter and stop this practice for the sake of maintaining efficiency and good name of the Bombay University.—Yours, etc.

MEDICO.

A JUNAGAD SCHOLARSHIP.

(From a Correspondent.)

JUNAGAD, July 14.

Dr. Mugatrai Dulerai Rana, Imperial Lancers Junagad, has placed at the disposal of Junagad State Government Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 3,000. for creating a scholarship in memory of his son Jamsukhrai, who was a promising student of the Fergusson College, Poona, and who was snatched away at the tender age of 21 by the cruel hands of Death.

The interest will be paid in two instalments, every year, to that student of the Bahadurkhanji High School, who irrespective of caste or creed, obtains the highest marks at the Matriculation Examination and continues his studies in a college. It will be in force from next year.

M. Kannan Brothers
Weaving Establishment.
Chowa, CANNANORE.
(Winners of certificates in Indian Exhibitions)
Manufacturers of reliable and up-to-date Cotton, Silk and mercerised, Coatings and Shirtings, Bedsheets, Towels and Dhoties of various kinds and colours
WANTED COMMISSION AGENTS
to represent the Bombay Presidency and Upper provinces. Cash security of Rs. 150/- and previous experience essential.
M. KANNAN, Manager.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 1-40 p.m.

Harwood League Football (1st Dn.)—B.B., R.A., vs., G.I.P., Cooperage 5145 p.m.

Lecture at the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute on "Fundamental Principles of Agricultural Credit" by Rao Bahadur S.S., Talmaki 5.30 to 6-15 p.m.—Lecture on "Co-operative Law, Act, Rules and Bye-Bye-Laws" by Mr. G.P., Murdeshwar, 6.20 to 7-55 p.m.,

WEDNESDAY, July 21.

Harwood League Football (2nd Dn.)—Bombay Gym. "B" vs. "Times of India" Cooperage, 5.45 p.m.—(2nd Dn.) Swiss vs. G.I.P., (Mat.), Oval 5.45 p.m.,

To-day's Radio Programme.—A concert programme of gramophone records will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Tuesday) at 7 p.m. Call Sign 2 F.V., Wave-length 387 metres.

Indian Merchants' Chamber.—The second quarterly general meeting of the Chamber will be held on Saturday (the 24th instant) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the office of the Chamber.

Bombay Commission Agents' Association.—The members of the above Association will observe Wednesday (the 21st instant) as a holiday on account of Ashadhi Akadashi and on Thursday (the 22nd instant) no presentations and payments of Hundies will be made by the members on account of the Mohoram Day.

Indian Seamen's Union.—A meeting of seamen will be held at the Indian Seamen Union Hall, Carnac Bunder, Keshavji Building to-day at 4 p.m. when Mr. S. Moghaljan, adviser at the International Geneva Conference will speak about his work at the Conference and the future work of all seamen. Mr. N. M. Joshi will preside.

Catholic Y.M.A.—The annual general meeting of the Catholic Young Men's Association was held on Friday night at the Office of the B.C.W.O. Prag Mahal. The Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, Dr. Socrates Noronha, states in his report that the Association is making steady progress. The salient feature of the year's work is that the Association is maintaining in Bombay three Hostels at Byculla, Girgaum and Marine Lines accommodating about 75 residents who are mainly college-students and clerks. The report and audited accounts were accepted and passed.

G. I. P. Rly. Co-Inspectors.—Regarding the giving of numbers to Travelling Ticket Inspectors on the G.I.P. Railway, the Traffic Manager writes to the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association:—"This question has been considered. The proposal has been obviously made with a view to identifying the Inspector. These men have now been given definite orders to give their name when asked for to do so and as such there seems to be no necessity to allot numbers."

City's Health.—The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Sunday to 6 a.m. of Monday:—

Smallpox: Attacks 5, Death 1; Cholera, Plague, Influenza: Attacks and Deaths Nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of still-born): 105.

Total Mortality this day last year was 82.

Gita Class.—Swami Viswananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Santa Cruz, will conduct to-morrow (Wednesday) a public class in English on the "Bhagwad Gita" at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Roa, Gamdevi, at 7 30 a.m. (S. T.)

Steamer Movements.—The Clan line S.S. "Macnab" left Liverpool on the morning of Friday last (16th instant.)

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "China" with mails from London of 15th instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m., on the 17th instant.

The homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Morea" with the mails from Bombay of 3rd instant arrived at Marseilless at 6-30 a.m. on the 17th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Sunday afternoon. The mails left by the mail special and would be delivered in London on Monday morning.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the Mails from London of 8th instant left Aden at 1 p.m. on the 18th idem. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday the 23rd instant.

Saraswati Sangit Natak Mandali.—The Marathi Sangit Dramatic Mandali started by Mr. Krishna Rao Shende, a well-known singer, opened their season last Saturday at the Ripon Theatre at Grant Road. On Sunday afternoon "Mrachha Katik" was played to an appreciative house. There were constant encores, particularly for Mr. Shende as "Charu Datta." The audience cheered the singing of Mr. Shende who styles himself a disciple of late Mr. Keshav Rao Bhonsale. The Company is going to stay here for a short period and hopes the Bombay theatre-going public will not miss the opportunity of patronising Mr. Shende.

SILVER "CORNER" IN BOMBAY!

HAS IT FAILED?

BULL SPECULATORS AND A JAPANESE BANK.

SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE."

The Bombay Silver Market has been in a continued state of animation, for some time past. It has been reported, that a very influential Bull Syndicate was making purchases of silver, with a view to try to "corner" the same.

These operations were more marked in the last month than in the current month. The Choksis were mostly sellers. The Bombay Market depends to a great extent on the London and New York markets. The Bears, who sold in Bombay, made purchases in London and New York. They got it at a cheaper rate, because China has now-a-days been a seller. As the London market shows a marked weakness, the well-known Bull speculators like Messrs. Chimansinha Motilal and Vakharia and a Japanese Bank have been selling in the Bombay Market. Owing to these circumstances, the Bombay Silver "Corner" seems to have been abandoned for the present, and consequently the market shows a continued depression.

TWO MORE HOUSES COLLAPSE

AT KAMATIPURA

Another case of house-collapse occurred on Sunday night, but fortunately it did not injure any of the occupants. The house was a four-storeyed old structure, situate at 13th Kamatipura Lane and owned by a Mahomedan woman named Rukmabai.

The eastern wing of the building was occupied by jaripuranawalas (dealers in secondhand articles) while the western wing which was unoccupied collapsed. The fire brigade station at Byculla being informed, ambulances from that station as well as Bobula Tank immediately went to the spot and removed the residents from the building. This is the fourth case of a house-collapse within a fortnight.

AT MALABAR HILL.

At about 1-45 a.m. on Monday the residents of Malabar Hill were suddenly awakened from their sleep by the sudden crash of a portion of one-storeyed building, situate at Wilderness Road. The house was in a dilapidated condition, and was occupied by Khimji Jeram the owner and his sons. Khimji, it is reported, was asked by the Municipality to repair the building, but was unable to to do owing to financial difficulties. Fortunately nobody was injured.

GENERAL ELECTIONS.

CANDIDATES FOR BOMBAY COUNCIL

Dr. A. G. Viegas is standing as a candidate for the election of the Bombay Legislative Council from Bombay (South).

Mr. P. G. Dandawate, is a candidate for the forthcoming elections to the Bombay Legislative Council from the Bombay City North non-Mahomedan Constituency.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN MADRAS.

RETURN ONLY CONGRESS CANDIDATES.

MADRAS, July 19.

"See that when the Royal Commission comes in 1929", said Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu, addressing a crowded gathering on the beach on Saturday evening, "there are men in our Legislatures demanding freedom of their countrymen who will not flinch from fighting for it". He said it was unnecessary and unwise for the Congress candidates to pledge themselves to do this and to do that in the interests of the people, for no lasting good could be done to the people under diarchy. He said it were enough if they could tell the people that they were going to keep out reactionaries whose presence in the Councils would enable the Commission to perpetuate diarchy and put off the day of Swaraj. He ridiculed the idea of gaining national freedom through constitutional means, through the power invested in our mock assemblies, and said that a political programme must always be elastic and suited to the needs of the situation. On the question of Office he was personally for non-acceptance, but the national cause, he said, will not suffer—may, it might even prosper—by patriotic men taking up ministerships with a perfect elected majority behind them. He concluded with a fervent appeal for sinking communal differences in the fight for political freedom. —Free Press.

PROTEST AGAINST SEX DISQUALIFICATION

The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association passed the following resolution at its last meeting held on Wednesday last under the presidency of Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., on the question of Sex Disqualification.

That the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association looks upon the existing bar of disqualification placed upon the women with disfavour and requests Government to remove it as soon as possible.

INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

MILL-OWNERS' PLEA FOR PROTECTION.

UNFAIR JAPANESE COMPETITION.

DISASTROUS EFFECT OF GOVERNMENT'S CURRENCY POLICY.

The Bombay Mill-owners' Association have submitted a lengthy statement to the Textile Industry Tariff Board, which has been recently appointed by the Government of India for the purpose of enquiring into the present condition of the Indian cotton textile industry and to ascertain if the latter is in need of protection and, if so, in what form and for what period such protection should be given.

The statement is prefaced by a brief survey showing the growth of the industry since its establishment in Bombay in 1854 and setting forth the factors which have assisted or retarded its growth previous to the present time.

This survey is followed by an examination of the existing condition of the industry, in the course of which the Association point out how the prosperity of the Bombay mill industry has been seriously affected ever since the Government of India changed the silver basis of the currency by closing the mints in 1893 and tried to work on a gold parity. The unfair Japanese competition, the rise in the level of wages of mill labour in Bombay and the excessive taxation of the industry are among other factors, which, in the view of the Association, have contributed to the present depressed condition of the industry.

In order to assist the return of the industry to prosperity, the Association suggest that the Imperial and Provincial Governments as well as the municipal authorities should make every possible effort to reduce taxation to the lowest possible limit by cutting down their expenditure. The further steps suggested by the Association are

(1) reduction of railway freights on Indian mill-made goods to Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Lahore, Amritsar and other piecegoods and yarn markets;

(2) negotiation with steamship companies with a view to reducing shipping freights from Bombay to Madras Calcutta, Singapore, Basra, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Port Said and the Levant and all other export markets;

(3) the appointment of Trade Commissioners, like Japan, in various countries to assist the industry in the export trade;

(4) the adoption of a scientific tariff so that the goods which Indian mills can manufacture and supply to India shall not be open to unfair competition from foreign competitors.

DISASTROUS CURRENCY POLICY.

The following is a summary of the Association's conclusions:—

In the foregoing pages, we have tried to explain the genesis and history of the cotton mill industry, how it has risen from small beginnings in 1854 to its present pre-eminent position as the most important industry in India. We have also endeavoured to trace the various vicissitudes through which the industry has passed and the various difficulties it has had to encounter in its existence of nearly 70 years in order to give a clear idea to the members of your Board as to the factors which have led up to the present difficulties of the industry. We have also shown that the position of the cotton textile industry in India, especially in Bombay, is not a happy one. We have examined the causes of the depression and set them out at some length in the foregoing pages. We now summarise these causes.

EFFECT OF GOVERNMENT'S CURRENCY POLICY.

The prosperity of the Bombay mill industry has been seriously affected ever since the Government of India changed the silver basis of the currency by closing the mints in 1893 and tried to work on a gold parity. The closing of the mints in 1893 must be taken as the first legislative measure which really seriously affected the industry; it directly affected our export trade in yarn to China and encouraged the Japanese to start their own mills in Japan and later on in China itself. Up to that year, as we have previously stated, the Indian mills were chiefly engaged in spinning yarns for the China market and the loss of the export market to China necessitated the installation of more looms from time to time because the export trade in yarns to China became unprofitable. This first currency legislation was the precursor of further currency management by the Government of India in 1919 when the 2/- ratio was adopted and efforts were made to retain the sterling value of the rupee at that figure. In spite of all Government's efforts in this regard the sterling value of the rupee fell rapidly until it reached 1/0 1/16 gold but during the last two years Government have succeeded in raising it to 1/6 gold. Until four years ago, Japan also having a gold basis, had an exchange parity of 2s. 0 5/8d per yen which was equivalent to Rs. 153 per 100 yens at 1/4 exchange. After the earthquake of 1922 the Japanese exchange fell from 2s 0 5/8d to 1s 7 3/16d. This reduced the Yen exchange in terms of rupees to as low as Rs. 108 per 100 yen and during the last three years, the principal advantage Japan obtained was through this drop in the Rupee-Yen exchange which enabled her to dump down large quantities of piecegoods and yarn in the Indian markets in competition with the Indian mills. We have shown by tables how the Yen exchange at any given price of Broach enables the Japanese, even when working single shift, to compete up to the point of 145 Rs. per 100 Yen irrespective of all other advantages. Therefore we submit that one of the main causes of our present difficulties can be put down to the depreciated exchanges of foreign countries especially Japan. Italy also owing to her depreciated exchange is at present in position to put increased quantities of piecegoods on the Indian market, and in Egypt, the Levant and other markets.

JAPANESE COMPETITION.

The second difficulty we have to point out is that the competition the Indian mills is suffering from is not fair owing to the Japanese mills being allowed to work two shifts for 20 hours a day and to employ women and children at night. The Government of India on the other hand have practically restricted the mills to 60 hours working a week by prohibiting the employment of women and children at night, for as there is difficulty of obtaining labour here, it is practically impossible to work double shift in Bombay.

3rd. We have also shown that the wages in the Bombay mills have increased to a greater extent than the cost of living and are in some instances 2½ times the pre-war figure. Labour charges in the Bombay mills constitute the largest item in the cost of manufacture, and if this charge be not reduced in conformity with the fall in cost of living, then the millowners are at a loss to know how to reduce their manufacturing costs further having made all other reductions possible.

EXCESSIVE TAXATION.

We have also shown that the development of the industry is being retarded by excessive taxation. Income-tax which used to be levied at 6 pies in the rupee is now charged to companies and individuals over a certain income at the rate of over 1¼ annas in the rupee. There was no super-tax in the pre-war days, but in 1919 this tax was levied on a sliding scale on individuals and at a flat rate of one anna on companies. There was also no cotton cess until 1923. Import duties on machinery and stores of cotton weaving mills were not levied until 1918, but in that year the Government of India owing to the serious deficit levied duties which have since risen to 2½ per cent. on machinery and 15 per cent. on all stores, like sizing ingredients and other accessories.

EXCISE DUTY.

Up to December last, excise duty was levied on the industry and this brought to the Government of India an annual revenue of something like 2 crores of rupees. The industry has to make further contributions to Provincial revenues in the shape of increased stamp duties and pays a tax of one rupee per bale as town duty on all cotton brought into Bombay. Municipal taxation has been trebled owing to mill assessments having been increased by 87½ per cent. since 1912, the rate of general tax having been increased from 9 7/8 per cent. to 11½ per cent., halalkhore tax at 3 3/4 per cent. being levied on the higher assessment, and an enhancement of the charges for water from 8 annas to 16 annas per 1,000 gallons. Although all these items of taxation paid to the different bodies may appear to be small, the sum total constitutes an appreciable figure in the cost of manufacture of yarn and cloth.

These, in the opinion of our Association, are the main causes which have led to the present depression in the Bombay industry. In the opinion of our Association they are of a permanent character because as long as the Government of India maintain exchange at 1s. 6d., and foreign countries employ women labour at night and work double shifts of 20 hours a day, and the existing labour charges in India cannot be reduced, and taxation is not reduced, the industry is bound to be affected permanently.

We have shown to what extent the present depression is due to the competition of foreign countries especially Japan in the Indian market and in the export markets which the Indian mills used to enjoy.

We have also endeavoured in the previous pages to show that the industry is of paramount importance to India. The industry has made very large contributions to the revenues of the country in prosperous years and it employs a very large number of people at a rate of wages higher than what is generally prevalent in any other industry in India. The Association therefore maintains that the industry should be protected by Government in some way.

PROTECTION NEEDED.

The question, therefore, your Board will have to consider is what form and to what extent protection should be given to overcome the four main handicaps from which the Indian cotton textile industry is suffering. To overcome the first handicap, i.e., the difficulties brought about by the currency policy, we suggest as in certain other civilized countries where competition exists from foreign countries owing to depreciated exchange that a proportionate increased duty be levied on goods from that country equal to the depreciation of exchange of that country. On this basis when the Ja-

(Continued on page 8.)

MUNICIPAL RETRENCHMENT.

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

At a meeting of the Municipal Corporation held on Monday, the Retrenchment Committee's report on the final report of the Retrenchment Adviser was considered.

MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS.

The main recommendations of the Committee were:—

The final report deals exhaustively with the lines of future development and the work done on the lines of the programme approved by the Corporation. In part I of the Report the Retrenchment Adviser has reviewed the needs of the City and its administration in their true perspective and has made certain recommendations. His recommendations so far as they relate to action to be taken in the immediate future, are summarized as follows:—To arrange for rapid progress on the measures of retrenchment and reform embodied in the programme sketched out in Appendix I to the Report which is already approved by the Corporation and to obtain quarterly reports thereon till the programme is fully worked out.

All that remains to be done in this connection is (1) improving office accommodation, (2) discovery of time saving appliances and methods for office work, (3) creation of central Board of appointments, (4) carrying out periodical checks for efficient working of Municipal Departments, and (5) preparation of a Municipal year book.

To instruct the Chief Accountant to inspect the account books of the Engineering and other Departments of the Municipality and take steps to improve the system of audit so as to provide a more effective check over expenditure.

This recommendation is worthy of the consideration of the Corporation. Unless the Chief Accountant's control and supervision is fully brought to bear upon the expenditure of the Engineering and other departments there is a chance of the expenditure running to waste. The Chief Accountant's watch and ward over the expenditure is calculated to obviate any wastage.

To maintain the latest information and statistics concerning the working of half a dozen typical cities abroad for study by local officials and agencies and comparison with local methods and practices and whenever any important local improvement or reform is contemplated to take steps to collect all available information of value on the subject from foreign cities before undertaking or putting into practice such improvement and reform.

The above recommendation suggests the establishment of a permanent Municipal Research Bureau and involving as it does some extra expenditure will have to be independently considered by the Corporation at a later stage.

To transfer at the earliest possible opportunity the present Retrenchment Enquiry Office into a permanent Municipal Research Bureau.

To submit a representation to Government in the matter of the establishment of a Central Development Board competent to deal with all the administrative and development measures and problems which affect the metropolitan area, comprising the city and the suburbs as a connected whole.

Government have forwarded to the Corporation a report of a Committee appointed by them to consider and report on the reorganization of the Local Self-Government in Salsette in which it has been suggested that for the co-ordination of work of the Municipalities in the city and the suburbs a County Council should be appointed.

To appoint small Committees with competent executive officials to help them, with a view to maintaining a continuous study of the special problems and advancing their solution from stage to stage.

Since this recommendation was made a law has been enacted providing the establishment of Special Committees under Section 38-A of the Municipal Act.

Part II of the Report deals with the work done and proposals submitted and does not call for detailed examination at this stage. Some of the proposals have already been approved by the Corporation and some are under the consideration of the Retrenchment Advisory Committee while the remaining ones require further consideration by the Executive.

Before concluding the Committee would like to recommend that the best thanks of the Corporation be conveyed to Sir M. Visvesvaraya for the very valuable assistance given by him in connection with the retrenchment enquiry and for his able reports on the subject.

MOTION FOR ADOPTION OF REPORT.

Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy in moving the adoption of the report and conveying the thanks of the Corporation to Sir M. Visvesvaraya praised the work of the Retrenchment Advisor and said they would have to observe the strictest economy in their expenditure. But of their income of about 320 lakhs they were paying 120 lakhs by way of interest on their loans, the balance being available for their other needs. He complained that it was the old members who stood in the way of economy as they wanted swimming baths, aquariums, Ipay grounds, etc.

Mr. Nariman: What about a further increase in the Commissioner's pay?

Mr. Byramji said it was nothing. He concluded by saying it was a monumental report and deserved their best thanks.

Mr. A. K. Pai seconded.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved an amendment that the report be recorded, that the Committee be asked to expedite their report on the question of Municipal Administrative reforms and submit further proposals for retrenchment wherever possible; and that the thanks of the Corporation be conveyed to Sir M. Visvesvaraya.

DR. VIEGAS' DIAGNOSIS.

Dr. Viegas said if they wanted further retrenchment it was absolutely necessary that the members of the Corporation should have a hand in the executive administration of the Municipality. That was, however, being fought shy of. He feared the members of the Standing Committee were now suffering from a curious disease, and in fact there was an epidemic of recommending special pensions. (Laughter.) They were spending from 92 to 94 per cent. of their general tax on interest and sinking fund charges, and very little remained for spending on their amenities. Yet the Corporation were going on with their extravagance! Their expenditure on primary education would soon be doubled and further increased when primary education was made compulsory in all the Wards of the city. The Commissioner, who was not an expert, was used as a football by any of the heads of the departments who had a persuasive tongue. (Laughter.)

Dr. J. V. Vora seconded the amendment.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved another amendment giving detailed instructions to the Executive for carrying out the recommendations made in the report. He said they should not be nervous at the mere amount of debt, as they had to consider whether the debt was productive or unproductive and they could not cut down the former.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi seconded.

The Corporation then adjourned to Friday next 3.40 p.m.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormusji and Co., Frere Road, Fort.)

OCTOBER.

19th July, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	17.30
To-day's Opening Rate	17.22
Difference	—.08
To-day's Closing Rate	
Difference	

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road.)

OCTOBER.

19th July, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	9.17
To-day's Opening Rate	9.14
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	9.11
Difference	—.06

Khandi	371-8-0
Sewri market	closed

AT THE EXCELSIOR.

JACK CARSON AND HIS COMPANY.

There was another enjoyable evening spent at the Excelsior Theatre on Monday night, when Jack Carson and his American Vaudeville Company continued their season. The audience, however, seemed to have had attended a funeral that afternoon, for they established themselves and refused to be tempted further than a discreet smile or a handclap. Even Mr. Joe Costello's song "Aha", which had brought the house down on Saturday, failed to create the desired effect. The artiste deserved better. In spite of an injured leg he stuck gamely to his task and fulfilled his engagement to the last. Applause met every feat of Blighty, the leaping greyhound who performed some wonderful jumping tricks. The Misses Billie Batchelor, Patricia O'Dare, Dickie Leylan, and Babs Shirley took part in dances which were as "short as they were sweet." The chief attraction of the evening was Jack Carson the Cowboy champion who gave a skilful exhibition of the use of stockwhip, Fancy rope spinning, and rifle. In his shooting act he was assisted by Miss Dickie Leyland who herself earned applause with some really good shooting. Apews of the long tail, immediately made himself a favourite, and proceeded with boneless tricks which elicited gasps of horror from the lady next door. A Night in Honolulu was a fitting end to an interesting programme. The quiet "Kibalna," though exceedingly modest, is certainly a master of his Hawain Guitar. In this Hawain scene was introduced a mixture of music, songs and dances which were embellished by appropriate costumes and good scenic effect.

FOOTBALL.

HARWOOD LEAGUE

B. B. R. A. BEAT G. I. P.

After being a goal down at half-time the B. B. R. A. equalised and then drew ahead to win by the odd goal of three in their match against the G. I. P. on Monday. It was an even game composed of up and down play, but there was too much ballowning and aimless kicking to make it interesting. H. Kelly on the gunners' wing did a lot of good work, while Corr was the moving spirit of the railwaymen. Fernandez is improving rapidly and should make a good half.

GRAND PRIX DE EUROPE.

LONDON, July 19.

San Sebastian.—Goux, driving a Bugatti, won the Grand Prix de Europe which carries 50,000 pesetas and the King's Cup. The distance was 779 metres. The winner's time was: six hours 54 minutes.—Reuter's Special.

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5. G. D. A. SOLUTIONS SUPPLEMENT, 1925, Rs. 1-8 0.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1926.

CONGRESS PROPAGANDA.

In a speech in Madras on Thursday last Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar gave a concise definition of Congress policy to-day. Congressmen were, he said, to give the hardest possible fight to the bureaucracy and to compel Government to give a proper answer to the national demand. This restatement of the conclusions arrived at in Cawnpore last year ought to bring home to every voter how radically different is the Responsivist idea of serving the country from the Congress idea, and ought to make Congress workers realise the urgent necessity of closing up the ranks and of being ready, by a vigorous propaganda, to secure victory at the ensuing elections in order to give battle not only to the bureaucracy but also to the Responsivists and others who are more concerned with undermining the prestige of the Congress than with the advancement of their own chimerical notions about bringing Swaraj nearer either by begging for offices or by throwing out feelers for co-operation in a variety of ways.

Instead of carrying out such a propaganda, instead of securing real cohesion amongst Congress ranks, we find many of our leaders and deputy leaders, our Congress officials and our organisers who believe in pushing on the Congress programme, busy, each in his own way, in fighting on several divided fronts at the same time. In Bengal the fratricidal war has happily closed, but in some other provinces it appears as if in Congress circles principles and their vindication are regarded as less important than personalities and the satisfaction of their own piques and prejudices. And then we deplore that there is disunion in the country and put all the blame on those who began the mischievous and fissiparous tendency of breaking away from Mahatmaji's methods of work. If the Congress cause is to triumph, if those who are yearning for offices,—only, of course to establish a principle and not for their own sake—are to be given a crushing blow in November next, it is time our leaders desisted from the attempt to wage verbal warfare amongst themselves, as is being done in Madras, or saw the folly of continuing in their political slumber as in Bombay, and began a campaign of well co-ordinated propaganda all over the country. We complain of being divided and some of us, with the treacherous wisdom we have learnt of shifting the burden of toil to other shoulders, sigh for the time when the Mahatma would emerge from his retirement and take up political work in earnest. The idea evidently is that the Mahatma should do the work and the camp followers, with the reiterated and aggressive assertion that they are only camp followers, should slumber along hoping for the day when he will bring Swaraj.

At the Marwari Vidyalaya, the other day what was alleged to be the beginning of an election programme was set afoot with much declamation from the familiar voices that work and work and, again work was necessary. There was the usual lament over internal division. But we hope it is recognised by the leaders of the Congress in this city that a big political party must inevitably have its dissonant elements, that their presence is a sign of health and growing vigour so long as they do not adopt a destructive attitude towards the very principles for which the party stands. "A political party," Morley says, "is at the same time both the roughest, and one of the most delicate, of human machines. Ever so slight a new personal element suffices at the shortest notice to awaken suspicions, preferences, exclusion, exaggerations, bit of small malice, all multiplied daily and swollen in geometric progression by gossip". In our political endeavour there is very urgent need for us to assimilate the truth of these shrewd observations and learn to discount the personal factor and personal predilections if we are to advance the principles for the triumph of which Congress after Congress has asked us to work. There is need to avoid depression, to combat the invasion of lethargy and doubt and to insist upon the fact that Congress work means not merely a few speeches here and there in criticism of our opponents but solid day to day propaganda which will not only take into account the urban voter but also approach his rural cousin. This cannot be done if the only contribution the personalities in the movement make to the common endeavour is to declare on public platforms how very much better they are than some others. It can only be done if all Congress organisations, and notably the Provincial Congress Committees, even at this late hour, take up Congress propaganda in real earnest. It is deplorable that of such earnestness there are but few indications in this city.

REVERSE PROCEDURE.

The Indian Tariff Board appointed to inquire into the present condition of the cotton industry is not, it is understood, expected to begin examining witnesses in Bombay till about the 20th August next. The representation of the Bombay Millowners' Association is now ready and has been submitted to the Board and the latter are going to base their questionnaire on that representation. It is surprising why the Board should have waited for the submission of the Millowners' representation before preparing their questionnaire when they had the correspondence on the question between the Bombay Millowners' Association and the Government of India before them. The Association had asked for an *ad hoc* committee to inquire into the question of the Japanese competition and suggested the desirability of imposing differential duties on yarn and piece-goods imported from Japan. But the Government of India did not accept as valid the statement of the case contained in the Association's letter and they made it quite clear that they were unable to agree to the Association's proposal that the case for safeguarding duties (as opposed to general protection) should be accepted as established and that a committee should forthwith be appointed merely for the purpose of determining the amount of those duties. However, the Government of India were prepared to admit that there was a "prima facie" case for inquiry, but they held that the inquiry should be a comprehensive inquiry and that the whole field should be opened to the body entrusted with it. This has been accepted by the Bombay Mill-owners' Association and the terms of reference with which the Second Tariff Board has been appointed are wide enough to cover the whole field. The Board could have easily framed their questionnaire on the basis provided by these terms of reference. Narrowed down to the only issues raised by the Millowners in their representation, the inquiry is likely to fail to be as comprehensive as it ought to be, and, as it has been intended to be by the Government of India, in the light of the terms of reference. It cannot be said that the millowners have exhausted all that could be said about the industry, and its need for protection from the broad national and not merely sectional point of view and they have avoided certain issues which are of vital importance to the cotton mill industry. We do not desire to anticipate the result of the inquiry so far as the question of protection is concerned, but it is our belief that the inquiry, if it is as comprehensive as indicated in the Board's terms of reference and as thorough-going and searching as it can be, may do good to the cotton mill industry. The good of the industry is a national concern and the industry must be saved in spite of the narrow vision of many of the mill agents. As the scope of the inquiry will greatly depend upon the questionnaire, we hope it will embrace the whole field, and include important issues that have not been touched in the millowners' representation and we trust the Board will call for information on such points from the millowners.

THE DISCOURTEOUS BRITON.

"Bumptious", "blustering", "bullying", these are only a few of the hard epithets hurled by Mr. Aldous Huxley at a certain class of Europeans in India. Mr. Huxley is contributing a series of articles to "The Nation and Athenaeum". It is in the latest of the series that he refers to that class, "the lower orders of the unofficial trading community". To one individual of the species, whom he came across at Jodhpur, he is merciless. Indignant at the man's studied insolence towards Indians, Mr. Huxley describes him as "the manifest descendant of pork butchers and publicans" and in other words hardly less inelegant. We must say we do not like such expressions any more than we do the ways of the type of men described. Nor can we without qualification endorse the certificate that Mr. Huxley gives to the official class for its cultivated courtesy. We do not wish to differentiate between the two classes; and that for two reasons. First, all Britishers in India are victims of an unnatural system of government which makes it almost impossible for most of them not to feel some contempt for "a conquered race". Secondly, even if all the Britishers in India were full of the very milk of human kindness and paragons of courtesy, that would not reconcile Indians to British domination in India. Mr. Huxley's castigation of a few individuals or even of the whole British class in India will not mollify them. It is not kindness that they pray for. It is justice that they demand. It is not so much the discourteous individuals to whom they object: it is the foreign yoke, be it ever so beneficent.

REPLY TO LORD IRWIN.

TRUTH ABOUT HINDU-MUSLIM TROUBLE.

(By B. F. BHARUCHA.)

Speaking at the Chelmsford Club, Simla, Lord Irwin has made a wholesale defence of the Government of India in regard to Hindu-Muslim differences and disturbances, and as a remedy, he has appealed to the leaders of the two communities to compose their own differences! Shorn of all the fine verbiage, this is the gist of the Viceroy's speech, which unluckily lacks both insight and inspiration as to the present situation and the future administration of India. For if H.E. had just probed more deeply and acutely, he would have realized how on his very entry in India, a series of riots have broken out in the usually peaceful atmosphere of Calcutta; how definite and determined attacks were made on the Marwaris just "to drive them back to Jodhpur and Bikaner," and how the Police have discountenanced, nay opposed, the formation of Hindu-Muslim Volunteer Corps for averting trouble!

Government Not Innocent.

Lord Irwin has tried to rebut the popular belief, "that the Government are content to play the part of an indifferent spectator of these disturbances and are not doing their best to check them." If they are not indifferent spectators, are they efficient keepers of peace and order? If they are, why are all these riots taking place?

(1) Is not the Police kept at its full strength?

(2) Is not the Army kept at almost war-time level?

(3) Are not the Officials kept "khooshi" with the Lee Loot?

(4) Is not the C.I.D. fully equipped?

(5) Is not the Secret Service loyal and cordial?

(6) Why cannot Government keep peace and order with the most highly paid services at their beck and call, amidst a people that are disarmed, drained, divided and famishing? Either the Bureaucracy is absolutely indifferent or totally inefficient, or is proficient and reticent! In any case, it is "not innocent."

Acid Test.

Will Lord Irwin look at this picture, please?

(1) The C.I.D. can follow up the national leaders and report all their movements to Government!

(2) The C.I.D. can smell the Communists and see them safe to gaol!

(3) The C.I.D. on mere suspicion spirit away the highest Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation and two members of the Bengal Council!

(4) The C.I.D. can make searches of houses at the dead of night, and lock up even the innocent for some hours!

(5) The same C.I.D., the same Secret Service, the same experts from the Scotland Yard could not, may even cannot, trace the "goondas" and the mischief-mongers of Calcutta and of other disturbed areas!

Is not this significant, Lord Irwin? Does not this remissness of Bureaucracy need thorough investigation?

A little more, Lord Irwin!

(6) If as Lord Irwin says, the Government are doing their best, will they tell us, whether they have instituted inquiries into the cause of various disturbances; and whether Government have dismissed, suspended or censured any of their responsible officials for misjudgment, mismanagement or utter neglect?

(7) Will such a state of things be ever tolerated in England or America? Will officials go away scot-free. Can that Government remain in power very long? No Lord Irwin, no.

Peace in Indian States.

Lord Irwin, kindly cast a glance at the situation in Indian States. Though the Indian Princes do not possess that highly paid police, or army, or secret service as you have in British India, yet there are no riots—worth the name—between the Hindu and Muslim subjects—nay their relations are mostly harmonious in Indian States! Why so, Lord Irwin? In Hyderabad, there is the preponderating Hindu population under a Muslim Ruler; in Cashmir, there is a preponderating Muslim population under a Hindu Ruler; there are big States like Mysore, Baroda, Gwalior, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Indore, etc., but there are no Hindu-Muslim feuds, except the one at Gulburga, in all these Indian States! What have you to say to this, Lord Irwin?

How Leaders were Treated.

Lord Irwin, you have appealed to the leaders of both the communities to compose their differences. Quite true. But do you know how your Bureaucracy has treated the national leaders? Do you know, Lord Irwin, that it was after Mahatma Gandhi was arrested and imprisoned, it was after leaders like Deshbandhu Das, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and a host of others were incarcerated by your Bureaucracy, that Communalists and 'Jo-hookamis' sprang up; and had your Bureaucracy not pampered them, they would not have had the power and the position to play the mischief that they have been doing since 1923? Has the Bureaucracy been peni-

(Continued on page 8.)

POOR INDIANS ABROAD.

JUGGLERS AT A BERLIN ZOO.

(By M. ACHARYA.)

From July on, there will be an Indian village composed of poor Indian jugglers, beggars, etc. to be established for a couple of months by the animal merchant of Hamburg, Carl Hagenbeck, in the Zoological Gardens in Berlin. And the Indian colony in Germany is much perturbed at this exhibition of the poor specimens of Indian culture coming for the purpose to Germany. They fret and fume impatiently and want to protest to the world against this mockery of Indian greatness and superiority.

No doubt, there is truth in their feelings. No doubt, Carl Hagenbeck wants to make money out of the business of "Indian poverty," of culture. No doubt, the British Government thinks it good to give these "fellow"-citizens of the Empire passports and "protection" for the benefit of C. Hagenbeck and its own propaganda purposes. No doubt, also, that the Europeans believe that these Indians come to show what their country and people, their highest "really" are 'like.' Probably a "real Indian" Maharaja-procession will be got up for the benefit of Hagenbeck and the German paying public, and they will go on with their idea that that is "all" India. May be they will appreciate India too, may be they will only laugh at India.

Exploiting the Poor Indian.

The troupe under contract with Carl Hagenbeck is not only to go to Germany but, is already in Paris showing its India and is likely to go about to other parts of Europe for the same purpose.

I had seen such a Volkerschau (people's show) in Munich before the War. The few Indians who were at that time in that Art town boycotted it for the idea of patronizing it was repulsive to their patriotism—since they moved among the cultured circles of German society, i.e. the moneyed classes at the University. I was also sorry at the fate of these poor Indians of the troupe.

But what can be done? Hagenbeck is intent upon getting money out of the German people and the Indians who are so poor that anybody giving them a little money is their "benefactor!" The British Government is also not displeased that such a nice opportunity for propaganda against Indians as that agreed between the two should not be lost!

I quite sympathise with and understand the Indian colony in Berlin and elsewhere. But so long as the Indians are kept poor whether by Indians or their British masters you cannot ask these poor specimens of Indian culture not to hope to earn a little more money than in India. It is another question whether they return home with no money at all as the result of this intrepid voyage for them in cold climes. That depends upon Hagenbeck and the British Government allowing them to go out.

I say such a show cannot be prevented at all from going out by or under any Government, since Governments whether indigenous or foreign do not support them to stay at home. So long as it is so, the men who fret and fume at the bad exhibition they make of their culture have no right to protest.

A Self-Respecting Italy.

It is said that the Italian Government has prohibited un-Europeanised Italians from exhibiting themselves in foreign countries for money in their native garb and manners. But decrees or no decrees, the people who are poor cannot be prevented "on pain of losing their passports" or death, from going out to earn in every possible way they can.

Anyone can say that Indians especially of the village and the road, are so chary of leaving their surroundings whether "for name or money" if they can only manage to live in their own country even like beggars. Since that is not possible, they emigrate all over the world even for the hope of prolonging their lives. That is why they emigrate to such far off parts as Guiana and Fiji and so on, even when they know that the poor wretches who have been promised everything by the emigration agents, have not returned with any thing, after living their whole life time there.

These Indians who come to Germany will have to suffer many hardships of climate and treatment under the promises they take "advantage" of. Perhaps they will be praised for their cleanliness, sobriety and cleverness as was done before the War in the German papers. But they will return home as poor as they were. They are always under threat of "breaking their contract" both from their employers' and the British Consular's sides.

I have seen Indians of this type also in the Coney Island of New York City and elsewhere in the same condition.

The only way to keep the Indians at home is to keep them contented "materially" and "socially." Since they are not kept so, they will have to wander out, whether it is good or bad and pernicious propaganda for India and Indian high class culture.

I hate, like our Indians at home and here, that such enrichment of rich Hagenbeck animal-exhibitors takes place for the detriment of the Indians taking part and standing aloof, but I do not see how any other arrangement can be made when society and nation does not take care of its members, whether in India or elsewhere.

Notes of the Day.

Modernising Persia.

The "Muenchener Neue Nachrichten" published some weeks ago a series of articles from its correspondent at Tabriz reviewing the industrial activity revived everywhere in Northern Persia. The German journalist pointed out that the one disability from which Persian businessmen suffered was lack of railway communication. Foreign capital was shy in coming to Persia, but it now appears that His Majesty Reza Khan is personally interesting himself in the work of modernising the country and his initiative, as is indicated in a recent communication to the "Daily Telegraph" from its representative in Persia, is likely to accelerate the process of modernisation. It is a question, however, how far the Persian Government will be able to escape the political danger of the possibility of interference in its administration from the foreign Powers from whom loans are obtained or whose nationals secure concessions for exploiting the economic resources of the country.

The Affront!

Political memories are not so short in this country as to make people forget how Mr. Bhopatkar, the titular leader of the Swarajists in the local Council, formally declared his sympathies with Responsivism immediately after the close of the last legislative session, although his conduct during the session was diplomatically correct in its allegiance to the Cawnpore Congress resolutions. The Poona leader now complains that the Working Committee of the Congress has given an "affront" to Maharashtra by deputing Mr. Jamnadas Mehta to initiate propaganda on behalf of the Congress policy in Maharashtra. Instead of welcoming the latter, he regards him as an intrusion, and as the embodiment of a policy initiated by Congress Central headquarters which lacks in "common courtesy" to the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee. The very nature of this criticism shows which way lie Mr. Bhopatkar's sympathies. We are sure the people in Maharashtra will heartily welcome the co-operation of the delegate deputed by the Working Committee, whose work is to supplement Congress activity in the Province not to usurp or supplant it. His energies have certainly a nearer field for exercise in Bombay, but their operations have to be extended over a wider territory because certain Congress leaders in the Deccan are not above suspicion in their loyalty to the Congress.

Advancing the Congress Cause.

With commendable promptitude Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has begun the propaganda work to advance the Congress cause entrusted to him by the Working Committee. In co-operation with the Congress workers in the Deccan, whose presence is very markedly felt in the District and Taluq Congress organisations but who are at present in a minority in the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, a detailed plan of campaign is being arranged in every Deccan district to preach the necessity of standing by the Cawnpore Congress resolution. The details of this plan of campaign were settled at a meeting of representative Congressmen from all parts of Maharashtra who assured Mr. Mehta that they were fully alive to the necessity of destroying the delusion in some quarters in the Deccan that the Responsivist doctrine was being appreciated and listened to by the masses. The fact that Mr. Akut of Nasik, a stalwart Congressman, is being asked to contest an Assembly seat from the Deccan shows that the Poona Responsivists are not going to have a walk-over in the Assembly, as they fondly imagined.

Decline with Thanks.

So, Government are in earnest about constitutional reforms to their taste. The Associated Press assures us that the Muddiman Committee Report is being given effect to by various notifications from time to time and that the latest decision is with regard to the appointment of financial advisers to Ministers. The official status of these advisers is significant. They are to be appointed by the Governor and to have some of the functions of the Reserved Finance Department delegated to them, and, being thus completely officialised they are to advise the Ministers. They are an organic limb of the Reserved half, and will have direct access to the Governor over the heads of the Ministers. It does not require much imagination to see what advice they would give to the Ministers. Besides, we are not a little suspicious of the nature of the "advice." In practice it will carry with it the suggestion of the final or semi-final decision of the Governor or the Reserved half in allocating funds between the Reserved and the Transferred Departments. The inevitable result would be that even in the disposal of the limited funds available for the Transferred subjects the Ministers will not have an unfettered hand. It is merciful that the advisers are to be appointed only "if the Ministers so desire." "Declined with thanks" should be the only suitable reply to the offer.

FRENCH CRISIS

M. HERRIOT TO BE PREMIER.

LEFT WINGISTS TO CO-OPERATE

LONDON, July 19.

Paris.—M. Herriot announces this noon that the Cabinet would be formed in the evening and said that he had been assured of co-operation of some of his colleagues. This is regarded as meaning that the Cabinet will be based on the union of the Left parties and will probably include M. Herriot as the Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs and M. Demonzie, who advocates Capital Levy, as the Minister of Finance. —Reuter.

M. HERRIOT'S ATTEMPTS AT MINISTRY.

COMPLEXITY OF THE SITUATION

LONDON, July 19.

Paris.—M. Herriot who announced yesterday morning that he was determined to form the Cabinet before this evening, conferred to-day with a number of members of his first Ministry. His consultations yesterday revealed the complexity of situation.

SOCIALIST DEMANDS.

He offered the Socialists extensive share in the portfolios, but he was told that they would only join the Cabinet on condition that they received the portfolios of Finance and War and also insisted on the acceptance of the Socialist financial programme including capital levy. As regards other suggestion, namely, the Ministry of National Union, the insurmountable obstacle appears to be the refusal of M. Marin, the leader of the Republic Democratic Union, who has always advocated such a Ministry to serve under M. Herriot while the Radical-Socialists refuse to co-operate with men like M. Tardie and M. Marin. There remains the idea of the Cabinet of Republican concentration in which eventuality M. Herriot might appeal for co-operation of personalities like M. Poincare.—Reuter.

THE FRENCH DEBACLE.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON. July 19.

The French crisis is given prominence in this morning's papers especially as affecting the rest of Europe.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that the real difficulty is the composition of the present Chamber from which no durable majority can be formed.

The "Daily Mail" declares that the fall of the franc and the collapse of M. Briand's Ministry are the consequences of the burden of the American war debt which hangs over Europe, and is the fruitful cause of an economic and financial disaster.

The "Daily News" writes that the most serious feature of these fiascos is that they are helping to bring a democratic Government into contempt.

The "Daily Graphic" expresses the opinion that there must be dictatorship or there will be dissolution. A man is wanted to save France from an impotent Parliament and in this connection it mentions the "magic name" of Marshal Foch and also M. Poincare.

The "Morning Post" which prints a special article dealing with the subject of taxation in France and the "anamalous methods of collection making evasion often a simple matter" says that the preliminary and essential condition to restoring the franc is contained in the concluding lines of the report of the Committee of Experts "If France knows how to impose discipline upon herself."—Reuter's Special.

FRENCH FRANC

LONDON, July 19.

The French franc opened in London to-day at two hundred and thirty to a pound.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

LONDON, July 19.

In the House of Commons to-day asked if the postponement of the Imperial Conference was being considered in view of the situation in Canada Mr. Baldwin said that he was unable to make a statement at present.—Reuter.

In view of the approaching Mohurrum festival the Delhi police have filed proceedings against seventeen Hindus and twelve Muslims to show cause why they should not be bound over to keep the peace.—F. P. I.

With reference to the unfortunate incident that occurred in Dacca which resulted in a fracas between some students of the Medical School and a few Muslim lads, and which threatened to develop into a serious one, Mahommed K. Habibullah, Nawab of Dacca, after a personal inquiry has issued a statement to the press to the effect that it was not a communal affair.—F. P. I.

ADVANCE PERSIA!

CONSTRUCTION AND EXTENSION OF RAILWAYS

AMBITIOUS SCHEMES.

LONDON, July 19.

Vast transport schemes which are being discussed by Persian administrators with foreign experts under the personal direction of the Shah for the purpose of developing Persia, include, according to the "Daily Telegraph," the construction of spacious roads suitable for modern locomotion radiating from the chief centres of Persia towards Turkey, Turkeestan, Afghanistan and India, an extension of the Tiflis-Tabriz Railway to Terchan, via Kasvin, and also from Tabriz to the Turkish frontier from where Persia will have an outlet to the Black Sea. Further lines under consideration are from Teheran to Ispahan and from Teheran to Hamadan with special sections connecting the Iraq portion of the Baghdad Railway with the Persian Gulf. An even more ambitious scheme aims at connecting, by means of a navigable canal, Safidrud and Diala Rivers so that the Caspian Sea would be joined with the Persian Gulf. British and American capital would be required to expand the railways.—Reuter.

THUNDER-STORM IN ENGLAND

FLOOD CAUSE LOSS OF LIVESTOCK.

LONDON, July 19.

An air raid could not have made its intended victims bolt to basements more quickly than did a terrific and unprecedented thunderstorms in a certain town in Dorsetshire which drove the alarmed inhabitants downstairs in the small hours of the night in their night attire. But it was only particularly a bad patch in the storm which has been sweeping the country during the week-end, after a mild head-wave, with thunder-storms, huge hail-stones, cloud-bursts and torrential rain. Gales have been responsible for much damage, especially in Wales, the West of England and South Ireland. There have been many floods and losses of livestock.—Reuter's Special.

MILNER MEMORIAL FUND

LONDON, July 18.

In a letter to the press the signatories of the Milner Memorial Appeal announce that £20,000 has been subscribed in response to the appeal but that a total of at least £30,000 is needed in order to enable an allotment of two fellowships every year and to provide reasonable minimum prizes at leading educational centres of the Empire. —Reuter.

AUSTRIAN BANK BUYS GOLD FROM BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 19.

Vienna.—The Austrian National Bank has bought bar gold from Britain equivalent to about half a million sterling.—Reuter's Special.

SHUTTLELESS POWER-LOOM

LONDON, July 18.

Berlin.—Herr Gabler has invented a shuttleless powerloom with a very simple design. The inventor claims that several years testing has testified to the cheap cost of construction, speed and safety of the new powerloom, and that 24 such looms can be supervised by a single skilled weaver who has been able to supervise about a dozen automatic shuttle looms hitherto.—Reuter.

QUITE HOPEFUL OF SUCCESS.

COBHAM AT KARACHI.

KARACHI, July 19.

Mr. Alan Cobham interviewed by an Associated Press representative said after the death of Mr. Elliot he felt very distracted and unnerved. "The repeated requests of Sir Samuel Hoare and other people that I should continue the flight was my chief incentive for doing so. The change of climate, too, seemed to have affected my health, somewhat, for I began to feel unwell. I was generally fed up with the whole affair. Happily that phase has now passed and I am in good health once again and with my excellent mechanic Ward I am very hopeful of the flight being successfully concluded." So far this flight to Australia has been very successful. Now I have got to tackle the Indian monsoon of which I seem to have had a foretaste at Bunder Abbas.

FUTURE PROGRAMME.

Questioned as to his future programme Mr. Cobham said:—I hope to leave for Bahawalpur to-morrow morning and then I shall make for Delhi, Allahabad, Calcutta, Akyab, Rangoon and then on to Australia.

Cobham in an interview this morning said that he had a most anxious time at Bunder Abbas and was glad at being to get away after four days' delay. Mountainous seas and hurricanelike winds prevailed and although several attempts to take off were made daily all were unsuccessful. Dawn broke yesterday with a temporary lull in the monsoon weather and enabled him to continue the flight.

To-day will be spent in cleaning and overhauling the machine after which Cobham will resume his flight to-morrow to Bhawalpur.—A. P.

UNHAPPY CALCUTTA.

A FRESH RIOT.

POLICE OPEN FIRE.

CALCUTTA, July 19.

Calcutta had hardly recovered from the aftermath of last Thursday's Hindu-Muslim clash when another serious disturbance occurred this afternoon in Paikpara, a suburb about six miles from the city. Tension of inter-communal feeling in Calcutta and the suburbs had been wrought to such a such a high pitch that although the situation was outwardly calm both the authorities and the public were full alive to the existence of combustible material needing only a stray spark to burst forth into a conflagration.

A CLASH.

It will be remembered that Paikpara was the scene of disturbance only nine days ago. Police had therefore taken extra precautions for preventing another outbreak this afternoon when the Rath Jatra and Mohurrum processions to March but they were faced with a big crowd apparently bent upon mischief and disinclined to disperse when asked to do. The rioters persisted in pelting missiles and the situation got out of control, compelling the police to open fire.—A. P.

THE PROCESSION ATTACKED.

SODA-WATER BOTTLES AS MISSILES

CALCUTTA, July 19.

Mr. Hunt, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, had organised the Rathjatra (car festival) in such a way that not a single Hindu carried a lathi or any other weapon. The procession passed along Paikpara Road and safely passed by the mosque at the junction of Paikpara Road and Chitpore. Two furlongs from the mosque at the junction of the Rani Road and Paikpara Road Mahomedans who had mustered there in large numbers began to throw brickbats and soda water bottles at the processionists. Thereupon police opened fire wounding four Mahomedans. The firing is still going on at the time of wiring.

ONE HINDU KILLED.

LATER.

It is reported that one Hindu in the procession was killed by Mahomedans. Five Mahomedans and two Hindus have so far been admitted into hospital with gunshot wounds and the condition of one of them is very grave.—A. P.

CALCUTTA, July 19.

The procession then proceeded to Chitpore side where rioting was renewed and is still going on at the time of wiring.—A. P.

MEDICAL OFFICER ARRESTED.

CALCUTTA, July 8.

Barring an incident in Central Avenue, to-night's Mohurrum processions in Calcutta passed off peacefully. While a section of the processionists was passing along this thoroughfare, brickbats were thrown upon it from a house called Madho Bhawan.

Ganeshi Lal Maskay, who is a medical officer deputed by the Government of Nepal to take a course of training at the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine and who arrived here a couple of days ago and was putting up in Madho Bhawan, was arrested with two servants. The three men were detained in custody pending enquiries.—A.P.

SLIGHT DISTURBANCE.

CALCUTTA, July 19.

There was a slight disturbance in Burrabazar this morning when a Mahomedan carter was assaulted by Hindus with lathis and brickbats. The police who were immediately communicated with arrived on the scene and dispersed the crowd and arrested five Hindus on the charge of rioting. The injured carter was removed to hospital. The situation is otherwise generally quiet.

During last night's procession when brickbats were thrown on the processionists a police constable was slightly injured. Dr. Maskey, Nepal State Medical Officer and two of his servants who were arrested in this connection were released on bail.—A. P.

VICEROY'S SPEECH.

PRESS COMMENTS.

RANGOON, July 19.

Commenting on His Excellency the Viceroy's speech, the "Rangoon Times" says:—"The speech is undoubtedly one of the most important utterances in India since the inception of the Reforms. Before harmony can be restored Hindus and Moslems of India must be of their own volition arrive at a working agreement based on goodwill and common-sense and a mutual desire for genuine national progress." The paper hopes that the Viceroy's speech will do more than little to spread the gospel of peace.

The "Rangoon Daily News" says:—"It is the first time that His Lordship since his arrival in India, which unhappily synchronised with the disgraceful riots at Calcutta, has opened his heart on this matter. The Viceroy has said to the two communities what indeed any dispassionate Indian leader would have said under the circumstances, and the paper hopes that his advice will be taken in good spirit and put into practice. The Viceroy's suggestion to hold an All-India Conference is sound."—Free Press.

GOVERNMENT CAN'T EXONERATE THEMSELVES.

DELHI, July 19.

The "Hindustan Times" commenting on Lord Irwin's speech delivered at the Chelmsford Club says:—"Lord Irwin has most masterfully analysed the communal situation. On the whole the speech is a lucid, unequivocal and in many ways correct enunciation of the causes of communal unrest, the policy of Government in regard to them and the conditions and methods of their permanent cure." The paper adds:—"They (Government) do not certainly witness the existing catastrophe with gratification or composure, but they cannot exonerate themselves of the charges of abetting in its creation and encouraging its advent."—A. P.

POLITICAL RAID IN CALCUTTA

HOWRAH HOUSE SEARCHED

BENGALI YOUTH'S CONFESSION.

CALCUTTA, July 18.

The C.I.D. officers made a vigorous search of the house in Howrah for nine hours at a stretch, and at Domjore, in the interior of Howrah, for three hours. The police seized a number of German books, a cypher code, and some paper at Howrah. A pistol, few live catridges, a bottle of nitric acid and other chemicals and a dagger, were recovered at Domjore. The police, it is further stated, have discovered many other items on these premises for the making of boms.—Free Press.

SUSPECT MAKES SENSATIONAL CONFESSION.

CALCUTTA, July 18.

The Bengali boy, Samcharan Bose, who was arrested in one of the raided houses at Howrah, when the police seized some materials for bomb-making, has, it is stated, made a sensational confession to the police soon after his arrest. He has, it is alleged, implicated himself and others in the conspiracy. The student, who is a matriculate of the Calcutta University, has been remanded into police custody pending further investigations.—Free Press.

SHATRUNJAYA DISPUTE.

HARTAL AT BOTAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BOTAD, July 17.

On receipt of the news of the decision of the A. G. G. Rajkot, there was a great excitement in the Jain community.

A public meeting was held this morning under the auspices of the Jain Singh, Muni Maharaj Amritvijay presiding, when the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

(1) That this meeting disapproves of and enters its emphatic protest against the decision of the A. G. G., Rajkote.

(2) That this meeting offers its support to the firm of Seth Anandji Kalanji in its efforts to stop pilgrimage to the sacred hills with a view to safeguard the interests of the Jains.

(3) That hartal be observed to-day.

In persuance of the above third resolution a complete hartal was observed to-day by the Jains.

AT MAHUVA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHUVA, July 19.

A public meeting was held under the presidentship of Mr. Nagarsheth and a complete hartal was observed here to-day with profound regret throughout Mahuva for the unfavourable decision about Shatrunjaya Hill.

JAINS AND BRITISH JUSTICE.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

So the Jains have seen, what the British Justice in India means! The British Government in India proclaims from the house tops.

(1) That the King is the Defender of the Faith!

(2) That they the British are only trustees of the Indian people!

(3) And that they observe strict neutrality in matters religious!

The Jains have now realised, how far all this is true; and we Indians are ashamed to see, how a Hindu Prince insists on levying poll tax on every Jain pilgrim to Shatrunja, and how he seeks shelter behind British guns! Mr. Watson's judgment is a distinct breach of Britain's solemn pledge, professions and proclamations in India; and it adds another dark spot on the British administration in India.

Our Jain countrymen have raised their protest in no uncertain terms; and they deserve all our moral support in their righteous struggle against the Palitana Darbar. Alas, to what sad pass, some of our Indian Rulers have come! Woe be to that education, that civilization, that organisation that leads to the exaction of a tax from poor pilgrims! With what face the British Government can uphold Watson's decision in India and condemn Arab exactions in Mecca?

A SELFLESS PATRIOT.

MAGNIFICENT NATIONAL WORKER.

CITY'S TRIBUTES TO MR. UMAR SOBANI.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held on Monday evening at the Congress House to honour the memory of the late Mr. Umar Sobani who suddenly died last week. Mr. B. G. Horniman presided. The compound of the Congress House was filled to its utmost capacity and men of almost all the communities were present to pay their respects to their departed friend. Mr. Horniman, who presided, paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Umar Sobani's patriotism and his love for the poor, while the other speakers spoke at length of his generosity and love for the national cause.

GANDHIJI'S SYMPATHY.

At the outset the Chairman read a letter from Mahatma Gandhi addressed from Sabarmati as follows:—

"I have your letter as also your telegram. As the telegram was received too late for telegraphic reply to reach you in time I am sending you my reply by the post. I am extremely sorry to have to disappoint you and so many friends and co-workers. Is death of the dearest ones ever an unforeseen event? As a matter of fact, when I took this resolution in the presence of Mrs. Naidu, Panditji and other friends, I rehearsed the circumstances which could be interpreted to mean unforeseen, and I distinctly said to myself that meetings of condolences about departed friends should not draw me out of my seclusion. It is very different to draw the line when you once begin to relax a self-imposed restriction. Surely, Umar began his work for the country long before I came to India. A meeting held to honour his memory needs no support from me to become successful. I am anxious for you to see my view-point and sympathise with me. Kindly excuse me."

A PATRIOT DIFFICULT TO REPLACE.

In another letter Mahatmaji wrote:—"It distresses me that I cannot be with you at the meeting you are having to respect the memory of Umar Sobani. I have explained to you how it is impossible for me to be with you. In him we have lost a patriot whom it is difficult to replace. But I do not need dwelt upon the services of one whom Bombay knew before it knew me."

MRS. NAIDU'S TRIBUTE.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in a telegram said:—"Deeply grieved that urgent duty in Bengal prevents me joining to-day's public meeting to offer my personal tribute of sorrow to the memory of my beloved friend and comrade, Umar. The nation has lost a brilliant and selfless patriot of magnificent courage, generosity and self-sacrifice, but I have lost an incomparable friend whom I cherished as my brother and son and whose loyal and chivalrous devotion I valued among the most intimate and precious treasures of my life."

A NATIONAL LOSS.

The Chairman then said the organizers of the meeting were anxious that Mahatma Gandhi should preside at that day's meeting. He (speaker) had been to Ahmedabad personally on Sunday to persuade Mahatmaji to come to Bombay to preside on the occasion, but he was not inclined to come out of the seclusion, as he did not wish to go against his vow. Referring to the untimely death of Mr. Umar Sobani he said that it was a national loss. He was a magnificent friend and magnificent worker in the cause of his country. He (speaker) had a long and intimate discourse with Mr. Umar Sobani in regard to the Mahomedan community and particularly to the Indian politics and he was glad to say that Mr. Umar Sobani accepted the truly national viewpoint that the Mahomedans should be Mahomedans, Hindus should be Hindus and Christians should be Christians and Indians should be Indians and in questions relating to India that should all work as Indians and not members of a sect or community. Mr. Umar Sobani had played a tremendous part in the campaign that began in 1915 in support of the national cause. In 1915 the meetings of Indian National Congress and the Muslim League met in Bombay and Mr. Umar Sobani played a leading part in carrying the national struggle forward to a remarkable extent. Then came the Home Rule campaign when others took a large part of the credit which really belonged to him. He was a silent worker who in his generosity was content to sit in office or with the rank and file of the audience. He never spared his physical energies or his pleasure or his money. Mahatma Gandhi's movement followed the Home Rule campaign and here again Mr. Umar Sobani was the heart and soul of that movement. Whenever money or work were necessary he did not require persuasion and was always ready to help in his unassuming and modest way.

EMULATE UMAR SOBANI.

Finally he appealed to all Indians to emulate Mr. Umar Sobani's generosity, courage and self-sacrifice and to kill the demon of communal dissension which was unhappily sapping the nation's vitality.

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar then moved the following resolution:—

"That this meeting of citizens of Bombay assembled at the Congress House on July 19th, 1926, desires to record the deep regret which has been felt by all patriotic citizens at the death of the late Mr. Umar Sobani, and its profound sense of the great loss which has been thereby caused to the whole country.

It further desires to place on record the public appreciation of his incalculable services to the National Cause, to which he unassumingly devoted both his personal energies and private resources with a generosity, the splendour of which was only matched by the modesty which concealed the patriotic zeal and fervour which inspired his work for the country."

SOUL OF NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

Mr. Jayakar in moving the resolution said that he came in contact with the late Mr. Umar Sobani on 1915 and from that time he got an impression that Mr. Sobani was the soul of national movement. He rarely made a speech and always stood in the background, but whenever his financial help was required he was at the beck and call of the people. Once they passed a resolution in 1915 to open the Home Rule campaign in Gujarat, for which Rs. 5,000 were required, but before the members of the League started for Gujerat Mr. Sobani was ready with the money required for the proposal. Mr. Banker and Mr. Sobani were like twins and the service of the national movement and he urged his hearers to follow in the footsteps of their departed friend.

Mr. K. F. Nariman seconded the motion and said it was the late Mr. Umar Sobani who had galvanized the city politically and when he was in the height of his power, he could give expression to the strength of the national movement organizing hartals or demonstrations of that kind at a very short notice.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Mr. L. H. Tairsee supported the resolution which was carried unanimously, the audience standing as a mark of respect.

At the motion of Syed Zakar Ali seconded by Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee and supported by Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta and Bulubhai T. Desai, the following resolution was also agreed to:—

"That a Committee consisting of the organisers of the meeting with power to add to their number, be formed to devise and carry into effect the manner in which the services of the deceased to the country can be most suitably commemorated by some form of public memorial."

Mr. M. C. Chagla then moved that copies of the resolutions be sent to the relatives of the deceased which was seconded by Mr. Pothan Joseph and was agreed to.

The meeting then terminated.

RAWALPINDI RIOT.

CONGRESS REPORT.

LAHORE, July 19.

A belated report on the Rawalpindi riots has been published by the deputation of the Punjab Congress Committee. The report throws the responsibility on leaders and officials and says that the leaders of public opinion in Rawalpindi in general and Mahomedans in particular, made a mess of the cinema question and that the Rawalpindi authorities mis-managed the whole situation.

DON'T LOOK UP TO GOVERNMENT.

The Report concludes by saying "that the Government is unable to protect us. This we ought to have realised long ago. It is no use going to the Government for protection. Our protection our salvation lies in our own hands and we would therefore, strongly request all our countrymen to desist from what they we now doing. Such quarrels are not only making the hope of attaining Swaraj soon an idle dream but are making our very existence miserable."

PRESS COMMENTS.

The "Bandemataram", Lala Lajpat Rai's daily organ, severely criticises the Congress report on the Rawalpindi riots, characterising it as one-sided, distorted and pro-Muslim and based on "hearsay evidence collected during a stay of only thirty-six hours. The expenses incurred in publishing the report, it says, should have been better utilised in rendering aid to the sufferers in the riots and the report should not have been published at all.

The "Milap" another Nationalist vernacular daily also condemns the report as anti-Hindu and strongly criticises the Punjab Congress Committee's pro-Muslim proclivities.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Hon. Mr. S. R. Das, Law Member, is proceeding on tour, leaving Simla on 22nd July. He arrives at Calcutta on the 24th and entrains for Madras the same day, reaching there on the 26th. He halts at Madras for four days and then visits Ooty and Coimbatore and stays for a day at each centre. From Coimbatore he proceeds to Bangalore and after a halt of 12 hours returns to Simla via Dhond and Delhi on the 7th August.—A.P.

Nurmahommed Sheth, State contractor of Gondal, has obtained "Ijara" for selling green grass and hay from the Maharaja of Gondal. This practically amounts to a monopoly of grass trade in Gondal State. —F.P.I.

HEDJAZ & MECCA CONFERENCE

HARDSHIPS OF THE HAJ

IMPRESSIONS OF MR. KHWAJA MAHOMED AZAM

Khwaja Mahomed Azam of Ludhiana who returned to India on Wednesday from the Hejaz granted an interview to the Urdu Khilafat Daily giving his experience and impressions about the Haj and the conditions in the Hejaz. Khwaja Mahomed, it will be remembered, left India by the same steamer as the Ali Brothers and had the privilege of attending the World Islamic Conference as a visitor.

MECCA CONFERENCE.

Speaking about the Conference Khwaja Mahomed said that at first it appeared to him to be a tame and insignificant affair.

Thinking that he would have to deal with only the Indian Khilafat delegation, the Sultan hired the services of an Egyptian learned man Rashid Raza to lead the Sultan's party. The Sultan took another precautionary measure by nominating a large number of delegates from Hejaz, Nejd, etc., thus securing a permanent affair. The result of this was that in the sittings of the Conference, prior to pilgrimage (.ie. 20th June) it was one-sided affair, the Indian delegates of the Khilafat Committee and the Jamiat-ul-Ulema were being in hopeless minority backed only by delegates of the Egypt Khilafat Committee. All others that is those of Hejaz, Nejd, Ulema of Egypt (who were also nominated by the Sultan) and Ahle Hadis of India always oppose the former vigorously. The Khilafat delegation, therefore, played a waiting game. The Ali Brothers and Mr. Shuaib Quaraishi tried their level best to prolong the Session till the arrival of the Afghan and Turkish delegates.

THE MOVING SPIRITS.

Some two days before pilgrimage General Ghulam Jilani Khan, the Afghan delegate arrived from Angora with his party and was at one with Ali Brothers in every thing. The Turks came afterwards, and according the Conference became a real representative gathering of the Muslims of the world. The parties were now evenly balanced and as nearly all the important resolutions were to be discussed in the second sitting that was to commence from 27th June and end by 5th of July, the Muslim world had sufficient occasion to judge Sultan Ibne Saud's activities in the Hejaz. The moving spirit of the Conference were the Ali Brothers and Mr. Shuaib Quaraishi who had their personality impressed everywhere.

GIVE UP HERESY OF KINGSHIP.

Besides the Conference the Sultan convened a Council of Ulema to discuss the controversial points such as Tombs and Mosuleums etc. Maulana Mahomed Ali, during the debate, addressed the Sultan and asked that prior to investigation of the new irreligious things that have crept into Islam, it was proper for the Sultan to give up the heresy of kingship and leave the Muslims free to elect a Khalif according to the laws of Islam. This brought a harangue from Mr. Ghaznavi of Amritsar, an Indian Wahabi Alim, who complained that enemies of the Sultan have come here to take undue advantage of the Sultan's hospitality and abuse him on his face. The Sultan, however, stopped him. This Council in the end proved abortive.

WAHABI ATROCITIES.

As to tombs, the Khwaja stated that nearly all the domes and early relics have been destroyed by the Nejdis and that even the Indian Wahabis supported such demolitions. He also heard in Mecca that Hakim Abu Turab of Amritsar also accompanied Abdulla, son of Bulaihed when the latter went to Medina to demolish the domes of Jannat-ul-Baqui (the grave-yard containing the tombs of the relations and companions of the Prophet). When Maulana Mahomed Ali asked the Sultan about his disregard of promise made to Mr. Shafi Duadi's delegation of 1925 about the domes etc, the Sultan showed him a letter signed by 500 Ulema of Nejd threatening the Sultan to demolish the tombs of Hejaz or else they would themselves proceed to demolish these tombs. Maulana Mahomed Ali, however, told the Sultan that as a friend and well-wisher he would advise him to give up fanaticism and govern with toleration and broad-minded-ness.

Speaking about the Holy Carpet, Khwaja Mahomed said the Egyptian Carpet was guarded by nearly an Egyptian force of 500 strong. The Nejdis had occupied the place where Egyptian Carpet was usually kept at Mina. When the Carpet arrived there, the Nejdis had to vacate the place, this greatly distressed the Nejdis who attacked the Egyptians and also tried to destroy the Carpet as a thing irreligious. The Egyptians at first protested to the Sultan but finding him hopeless, they took the matter in their hands, and began to fire at the Nejdis killing many, five of whom were Sheikhs of Nejdi tribes.

PILGRIMS FLEE FROM MECCA.

The firing caused panic among the pilgrims most of whom fled back to Mecca, but were brought back again on the restoration of tranquility. It is also said that the death of five Sheikhs greatly enraged the Nejdis who were however pacified later on.

WAHABI PREACHERS.

Prior to pilgrimage, Indian Wahabi Ulema bended by Rashid Raza of Egpyt preached in the compound of Holy Kaaba, and when any non-Wahabi pointed any obvious mistake or objected to the speech, the Najdi soldiers used to belabour such objector. So long as Nejdi pilgrims were there no body could get Zamzam water. Whenever the Sultan or his father came for Tawaf (walking seven times around Kaaba), the attendants mercilessly cleared the passage for the former and even used their canes in this duty.

GLOOMY FUTURE FOR THE HEJAZ.

Finally the Khwaja was of opinion that the Nejdis are unfit to govern Hejaz, they were intolerant and were imprudently narrow-minded. The Arabs were deadly against them and now wish that the Turks were there. In the end, he added that if the Sultan did not act on the advice of the Indian Khilafatists and mend his ways his rule will be a total failure bringing in its turn anarchy and fanaticism.

INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

(Continued from page 5.)

panese exchange fell in India from 153 to 108, if our industry had been protected in proportion by the imposition of a 15 per cent. extra import duty, the present position would not have arisen. At present the exchange is 129 instead of 153, the normal exchange before the war and therefore, the protection which ought to be given to the industry at the present time should be something like 8 per cent, if we reckon the cost of cotton as 50 per cent. of the cost of manufacture.

Protection against countries where cotton mills work double shifts with female and child labour.—It is very difficult to ascertain the exact advantage the Japanese mills obtain by the employment of women and children at night, which makes double shift working possible. It has been stated by competent authorities that the advantage is something in the neighbourhood of 5 per cent. owing to reduction in interest charges, supervision charges and general working expenses without taking into account the gain in wages obtained by the employment of females on night work. It can be shown from the table given in para. 104 that in an Indian mill supervision charges of 3.4 pies, fire insurance charges of 1.67 pies, Municipal Taxes of 1.57 pies, and half the interest charges amounting to 2.83 pies, can be saved by double shift working or in all 9.47 pies per pound in a total cost of 97.67 pies per pound, i e., 10 per cent. approximately or 5 per cent. on the whole cost of cloth with cotton at its present price.

The Imperial and Provincial Governments as well as the Municipal authorities should in the opinion of the Association make every possible effort to reduce taxation to the lowest possible limit by cutting down their expenditure. As a first step the duties on machinery and mill stores should be abolished. These duties are inconsistent with the dictum of the Fiscal Commission that raw materials should ordinarily be admitted free of duty as this was an obvious principle of general acceptance in protectionist countries. The company super tax which has been a hindrance to the development of the industry and is a conspicuous form of double taxation should also be abolished. The town duty of Rupee 1 per bale should also go. The Government of Bombay have not carried out the undertaking given by them that they would build 50,000 rooms for the millhands of Bombay and let them at Rs. 5-8 per room. The extravagance of the Bombay Development Department in this matter is under investigation, and we do not therefore wish to make any further remarks here save to state that the tax is hampering the industry and also making the port of Bombay a very dear port in comparison with other ports (see memorial from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to the Government in this respect). The Government of India in the opinion of the Association might further assist the industry to return to prosperity.

RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP FREIGHTS

(a) by reducing railway freights on Indian mill-made goods to Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Lahore, Amritsar and other piecegoods and yarn markets,

(b) by negotiating with the steamship companies with a view to reducing the shipping freights from Bombay to Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, Basra, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Port Said and the Levant and all other export markets. At present, the Association is at the mercy of the shipping lines, and they will not consider any representation by us in this behalf. The Government of India might well follow the example of Japan in this respect and subsidise their shipping lines to enable them to quote cheap rates to the merchants with a view to increasing the export trade.

(c) by appointing Trade Commissioners, like Japan in various countries to assist the industry in the export trade.

WANTED A SCIENTIFIC TARIFF.

(d) and lastly by adopting a scientific tariff so that the goods which Indian mills can manufacture and supply to India shall not be open to unfair competition from foreign competitors.

As we have shown the industry is handicapped to the extent of 8 per cent. on account of exchange and an additional 5 per cent. on account of double shift working made possible by the employment of female labour at night in regard to our most serious competitor. The industry thus requires in order to place it in an equal position with foreign countries in respect of the cost of manufacture additional protection equivalent to 13 per cent., and further additional protection to enable mills to make the necessary allowances for depreciation to plant and machinery. It may be argued that the raising of the import duties might raise the price to the buyers. The answer to that argument is that there are no less than 33 mills in India to compete against each other and to establish equitable prices. The buyers were satisfied before foreign competition of a cut throat character stimulated by depreciated exchange came in, and the disappearance or the reduction in the intensity of this competition by an enhancement of the import duties will not overturn the economic laws of supply and demand. This is conclusively proved by the vast history of our taxation. The raising of the import duties to 11 per cent. did not raise the price of cloth nor did it in fact check its consumption.

It is the considered opinion of the Association that if the sterling exchange were brought down to 1s 4d Gold and Japanese Mills were made to work one shift not employing women and children at night, then the industry could stand on its own legs and would not require protection. It is a curious phenomenon that all the important industries of this country, viz., Sugar, Cement, Iron and Steel and Leather suffer much from the exchange policy of the Government of India and have asked for protection. In the opinion of the Association while the Government of India might be able to save Three Crores of Rupees by keeping the exchange at 1s 6d they are losing far more by having the industries of the country in a crippled state and not being able to pay income-tax and supertax, and as long as artificial management of exchange is continued by the Government of India, the industries of the country will have to be protected to get over their difficulties.

TREATED AS A CINDERELLA.

In conclusion we most emphatically state that our industry has been treated as a Cinderella. The slogan of the Government of India during the industry's seventy years' existence has been "when in want of money tax the cotton industry." Acts and measures have been passed and changes in exchange policy have been made without the slightest reference or slenderest regard to their bearing on its well being till to-day the industry stands in danger of immediate collapse unless needful and speedy succour is rendered. The future of the cotton industry rests on the findings of your Board and a speedy execution of them by the Government of India. The Association trust that now the hour for action has struck neither will fail them.

RALLY ROUND CONGRESS.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 18.

Maharashtrian Congressmen have replied to the Responsivists in no uncertain manner; the Responsivists' claim to represent All-Maharashtra has been categorically challenged and a definite beginning was made to-day in Poona at the house of Mr. Shivrampant Paranjpe towards carrying Congress propaganda in Maharashtra for helping those Congress condidates who were standing for the next elections on the Congress ticket and were pledged to the non-acceptance of office until a sufficient response was made by Government to the national demand. In persuance of the resolution of the Working Committee, recently passed at Calcutta Mr. Jamnadas Mehta invited leading Congressmen from Maharashtra to form an election Propaganda Committee. About fifty people attended and among those present were Messrs. Shivrampant Pantanjpe, Khadilkar, Dr. Sathey, Messrs. Gadre and Marathe from Nasik, Dr. Phatak, Chintamanrao Vaidya, Mr. Vasudeo Rao Joshi, Mr. Firodiya Chhotalal Shroff, Mr. Raymal Hirji, Mr. Pashankar, Mr. Gharpure, Mr. Jadhav and many others. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was elected to the chair, he read the resolution of the Working Committee and then proposed the following resolutions which were unanimously accepted:

"In pursuance of the resolution of the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee passed at its meeting in Calcutta on the 4th and 5th instant, this meeting of representative Congressmen in Maharashtra hereby forms itself into a committee to help Congress candidates in Maharashtra at the forthcoming elections in November next.

"This Committee shall be called the Maharashtra Election Propaganda Committee. It shall have power to add to its numbers.

The other resolutions adopted unanimously were as follows:

This Committee will try to secure greater strength to Congress candidates in Maharashtra by inviting the Responsivist to fight the next elections under the Congress banner in accordance with the Cawnpore Congress resolution.

The Committee requests Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Shrinivas Iyengar, Lala Lajpat Rai, T. C. Goswami, Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta and other national leaders to assist the Committee in its propaganda for the benefit of Congress candidates in Maharashtra.

This Committee recommends Mr. Raymal Hirji as the Congress candidate for Sholapur District.

This Committee appoints the following office-bearers. President:—Jamnadas Mehta, Secretaries:—Messrs S. D. Deo and Marathe. Treasurer:— Mr. H. V. Tulpule. Executive Committee:—Mr. S. M. Paranjpe, Mr. K. P. Khadilkar, Mr. Bhaosahib, Firodiya, Dr. D. D. Satlye, Prof. D. R. Gharpure, R. H. Gadre of Nasik, Mr. Jayasukhlal Mehta with powers to co-opt.

In the evening, a crowded meeting was held at the Reay Market under the Presidentship of Mr. S. M. Paranjpe; Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. Khadilkar addressed the meeting. Mr. Gupte of the Responsivists Party in placing the Responsivist position before the meeting made some offensive reference to the Congress and was hooted down until he withdrew his offending remarks. In an eloquent speech the President wound up the proceedings with an appeal to audience to support the Congress candidates. The meeting was a great success for the Congress cause.

The Executive Committee, at its meeting at night, resolved, on the information from Nasik workers, that Mr. Akut should be recommended for the seat in the Assembly from the Central Division.

UDIPI'S SPLENDID RESPONSE.

OVER 1,000 SEVAKS ENROLLED.

Panlyadi Srinivasa Upadhyaya, Congress Secretary, Udipi, wires as follows:—"Enrolment of Congress members on behalf of the Hindustani Seva Dal is proceeding in this taluk vigorously. Srimm Hoskoppa Krishnarau is himself touring. Mr. Rau is satisfied with the local response and is confident of Dal's pledge being fulfilled. The figure of this taluk alone so far exceeds 1,000. He intends touring in villages next week".

An attempt for the removal of the tension and the restoration of peace between Hindus and Muslims was made at Pabna when the leaders of the two communities met at conference mutually to agree on some terms of settlement, but the meeting broke up without coming to any decision.—A. P.

MOHURRUM PROCESSIONS

PASS PEACEFULLY IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, July 19.

Celebrations in connection with the seventh night of Mohurrum passed off peacefully on Sunday night with the exception of a minor incident reported to the Jorasanko Police. It is stated that a brickbat was thrown at the Mohurrum procession from a house, when it was passing along the Central Avenue. The police immediately searched the house and discovered more brickbats in front of a room on the second floor of the house. The inmates of the room, Dr. Ganeshilal Muskey, the State Medical Officer deputed by the Nepal State for research work in Calcutta and two of his servants were taken into custody by the police. The arrested men, it is reported, arrived in Calcutta only on Saturday. No other untoward happening of any kind was reported from any quarter. About six processions from Mechubazar street and Kolabagan Bustee passed along the Central Avenue and similar number of processions from Rajabazar Baitakhana and Mussalmanpara streets passed along the Lower Circular Road.—Free Press.

BAN ON CARRYING LATHIS AND SWORDS.

CALCUTTA, July 18.

As a precautionary measure during Mohurrum, the Magistrate of Hooghly-Serampur has issued an order under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code to the Mahomedans of Serampur Sub-Division and the public, prohibiting the carrying of lathis crow-bars sticks, swords, or knives on public thoroughfares. Another notice was issued to the public warning them against publication of statements likely to promote anxiety among the classes and to give wanton provocation to cause riot.—A.P.

AT DELHI.

DELHI, July 19.

Last night the Mohurrum procession passed off quietly. The District Magistrate, the Superintendent of Police, European Sergeants, and mounted police accompanied the procession to maintain peace and order. At Nayabans, the scene of the last disturbance, police constables were posted at every ten steps. Policemen with gas lights were posted even on house tops. Armoured cars were stationed in the locality, and soldiers were kept in readiness at the Coronation Hotel to meet emergency. The procession was solemn, and was attended by thousands of people. A number of processionists, some of them wearing black shirts, were seen beating their breasts, and a few of whom were even bleeding.—Free Press.

AT LAHORE.

LAHORE, July 19.

A mohandi procession in connection with the Muhurram passed off peacefully yesterday. The authorities had taken ample precautions and posted extra police at the city gates.—A. P.

SEQUEL TO DELHI RIOTS

DELHI, July 18.

The Khari Bawli Murder case, in which two Hindus stand charged with the murder of a Muslim passer-by during the communal fracas on June 24, was taken up for hearing yesterday. A vegetable Seller, the only witness examined for the day stated that he saw the accused beating the man who was also stoned and stabbed. Cross-examined the witness stated that he could not say whether stones thrown by the accused hit the deceased and caused his death.—Free Press.

REPLY TO LORD IRWIN.

(Continued from page 6).

tent? Has it learnt any lesson? Has it shown any inclination to recognise and respect the real leaders of the people, who when free, kept India absolutely non-violent during the last War, as also during the great ferment that followed the Rowlatt Act the Martial Law in the Punjab and the inequitous treaty with Turkey?

The Real Remedy.

Lord Irwin, you have the reputation of being an honest and religious Christian. Pray, study the other side of the shield, as is presented in the foregoing paras, and devise the means of pacifying the people. May I suggest a few things?

(1) Please depute Mr. Kelly, the Police Commissioner of Bombay for investigation in Calcutta.

(2) Please publish his report and deal sternly with the officials and non-officials involved in these disturbances.

(3) Please give a long rope to all Communalist leaders and preachers.

(4) And summon a Round Table Conference of real leaders, know the true state of affairs in India, and meet the real wishes of the people of India.

Lord Irwin, may I say that a policy of 'wait and watch' will be ruinous both to Britain and India? Please act and act quickly and rightly. You have the unique opportunity of knowing the real mind of India through the President of the Assembly. The Bureaucracy has beguiled your predecessors; and they have failed to appease India. Lord Irwin, please summon the leaders of Indian Democracy, take time by the forelock, and save India and Britain from further estrangement, embarrassment and eventual ruin. That is your great opportunity Lord Irwin. May you seize it and succeed! Amen!

DEMAND FOR EQUALITY OF TREATMENT.

RIGHTS OF EMIGRANT LABOUR.

MIGRATION CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS.

(SPECIALLY REPORTED FOR "THE CHRONICLE" BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, June 25.

The Commission of Thursday having met and closely argued the various resolutions and amendments, they presented on the morning of Friday their report.

The result of the discussions had, as is usual in discussions, resulted in a certain degree of agreement and reconciliation. As a result some propositions were agreed to unanimously. The Commission recommended that these should be voted without further discussion. Other questions were the subject of long debate in the Commission, and of a vote which revealed a majority and a minority view. On those questions, definite alternatives were submitted to the Congress, and were introduced by a majority and a minority spokesman.

In the course of consideration by the Commission several amendments or parts of amendments were by agreement adopted into the majority resolutions, and submitted to the Congress as such.

FUTURE WORK.

Probably the most important statement, to those not directly connected with the international organisations promoting the Congress, is the concluding passage of the Commission's "Introduction":—

The Congress therefore instructs the International Federations of Trade Unions and the Labour-Socialist International to appoint a joint commission to make a further study of the economic factors entering into the migration question and to "bring the results before a future Congress."

Mr. C. Mertens presided at the final sessions; and, after the report of the Commission referred to above, the first speaker was Herr Adler. He said that Germany desired to insert a phrase in favour of freedom of migration; but, although a majority favoured it, it was decided not to insist it. Despite the divergencies of view, it was well to hold this Congress. The opposition of views was even milder at that Congress than at the recent "Commonwealth Conference." There ought not to be oppositions to migration on grounds of race or colour. On the other hand there were differences of trade union level and stability between different groups of workers. That tempted the workers of Australia and Canada to set up a sort of virtual monopoly, which was not in the general interests of Labour as a whole. The effort should be towards a general raising by the labour world of the inferior lands in trade union organisation and standards. This Conference with some delegates from overseas was of great value. Agreement had not been reached, but some improvement in mutual understanding had been arrived at.

Dr. Evatt (Australia) agreed that the calling of the Conference was justified, even though European delegates did not even now fairly understood the position in Australia. They regarded the problem as one of practice and not of principles. The majority of a sub-commission appointed to deal with free migration did not agree with uncompromisingly free migration. The abolition of private agencies was itself an infraction of free migration The attention of the workers to migration was a wrong attitude, because it took the attention of each national group of workers from the elevation of its own standard.

Mr. Fenner Brockway said that, if this were really a world conference, there would be three out of every four delegates from coloured populations. India had already shown movement, and even's were occuring in China, and elsewhere, that should warn the white workers that a revolt of the coloured races against their subjection might easily cause a world war. A policy of restriction would not solve the problem. For, although it might be possible to keep coloured races to their own lands, it was not possible to prevent the migration of capital to the countries where these races dwelt. Let the white labour of the world be warned in time and seek in unity with the coloured populations a solution of the economic and racial problems involved.

POLITICAL ASYLUM.

A faint indication of feeling was aroused on a request by a delegate to be allowed to move a new proposal. This delegate asked them not to take a course which might be disastrous to the Labour movement, by ignoring and leaving out all references to the right of political asylum. He said that this old-standing right was now widely challenged, in the guise of restriction of migration. Political refugees were not ordinary emigrants. If not now referred to, it would be regarded by the war parties, repressive Governments etc. as a submission to reaction on the part of the working classes. The political refugees were only temporary residents; they came not only from Russia but Rumania Hungary, Spain and Italy. Not alone were there Russian exiles, but victims of the White Terrors of Europe.

M. Mertens said it was impossible at that stage to introduce a new proposition, and therefore the votes would be taken on the resolutions as submitted by the Commission.

VOTING.

On a vote the majority supported voting en bloc. The resolutions were then voted unanimously, and will be found in full at the end of this report.

M. Mertens concluded the proceedings.

The Report in two volumes will be re-edited by a Commission of the convening international organisations. The report will then be issued in one single volume at a popular price. The Chairman regarded the Congress as having done valuable work,—not yet completed, but on its way to completion. Thanks were due to the delegates from the countries which were countries receiving immigration. The Commission would keep in touch with countries sending delegates but not affiliated to either International. It would also keep in touch with other countries not represented at all in that Congress. The Chairman paid a warm tribute to the two secretaries and especially to Mr. Brown for the heavy work involved in the preparation of the Report and the carrying through of a unanimous statement

TEXT OF "INTRODUCTION."

The tendency of capitalist development is towards a rapid growth of the capacity for production which gives rise to a decline in the number of workers needed to produce a given quantity of goods. The market has not kept pace with this increase of production. The result is a surplus of workers and a formidable amount of unemployed workers, especially in Europe, which has suffered heavily from the consequences of the war; this unemployment having chiefly affected those industrial states which had previously reached the highest degree of development. The labour market being thus unfavourable, there is increased eagerness among workers to emigrate to countries where economic conditions are, comparatively speaking, more promising.

Another incentive to emigration, whether temporary or permanent, is the ever-present desire of the workers to leave countries with lower standards of living and go to others, where the standard of life is higher.

From territories which are greatly over-populated, and backward in industrial development, there is also a constant stream of emigrants; and yet another cause of emigration which is continually coming to the fore is the political oppression of the workers.

The rush of large numbers of workers to those countries where economic conditions are better and which are therefore, still capable of absorbing them may in certain cases be a danger to the working classes of these states, because there are just grounds for fearing a depression of the level of wages and other working conditions for native workers in these countries. The Congress does not regard the present especially strong tendency towards emigration from states with unfavourable economic conditions as being an effective and permanent method of overcoming the economic crisis; on the other hand, it considers emigration as a phenomenon which is an inevitable result of capitalist development.

The incapacity of the prevailing capitalist system to achieve any solution of the world economic crisis is clearly seen in the proposals made by its representatives, which usually tend to intensify rather than mitigate such crisis. It also desires to emphasise its conviction that it is the duty of all governments to provide for the solution of migration problems in the manner best conducive to international peace and good-will, and to the protection of the interests both of the emigrant workers and of the workers in the countries to which they go

The Congress, therefore, instructs the I. F. T. U. and the L. S. I. to appoint a joint commission to make a further study of the economic, social, national and racial factors entering into the migration question, and to bring the results before a future Congress.

RESOULTIONS.

This Congress considers that every country should establish a state migration office on which the trade union organisations should have adequate representation. In addition, an International Migration Office, also with adequate trade union representation, should be created within the framework of the International Labour Office to—(a) draw up international conventions and recommendations concerning migration. (b) provide ample and reliable information concerning migration.

The Congress demands the strict prohibition of all propaganda in favour of emigration by private transport enterprises, and the abolition of all private migration agencies. For this purpose it recommends that, where these do not already exist, State migration offices shall be set up to advise and give moral assistance to emigrants. The trade union centres must have adequate representation on these offices. The function of these offices shall be to prepare and secure the passing of legislation providing for the abolition of all private migration

(Continued on next page.)

THE WORLD OF LABOUR.

WHAT IS LEAGUE TO INDIA?

LALAJI ON LABOUR CONDITIONS IN JAPAN.

Lala Lajpatra writes in "The People" from Geneva under date June 15th:—

The proceedings of the International Labour Conference were practically ignored by the British Press, while the Continental Press notice them profusely and at length. The reason is obvious. Labour has achieved a status in Great Britain which is probably the highest and the most advanced in the world. The British people are only anxious that other countries of Europe should follow them so that they may have no advantage over them in the production of cheap articles. In Continental countries also Labour is gaining ground inch by inch.

EIGHT HOURS.

The British Workers' Group was very anxious that the principal industrial countries of Europe, France, Germany, Italy, and Belgium, should immediately adopt the 8 hours Convention. The 8-hours' Convention was adopted at Washington in 1919, but so far it has not been ratified by many European countries. Some time ago a Conference of the representatives of Britain, France, Germany and Belgium was held in London and past resolutions recommending that the Convention be immediately ratified by the Convention be immediately ratified by the countries represented in that Conference. These resolutions were discussed at the 8th Session of the I. L. C. at Geneva and in a way apprised.

Some Labour delegates, specially those of the Free State of Ireland and of the Commonwealth of Australia were very anxious that the London Conference might not establish a precedent for the future. They did not want the Governments of the countries affected, to override the decisions on of the I. L. C. by their own interoretations.

The resolution finally adopted by the Conference was thus very carefully worded so as to present the London Conference recommendation being made a precedent for the future. It was thus evident that the Labour representatives were not in mood to let the Governments, whether of their own country or of other countries, undo the work of the Conference by putting their own interpretations on the Draft Conventions. Before the Conference ended news was received that the Belgian Government had formally ratified the 8-hours' Convention and it was applauded rather vociferously.

The real reason at the bottom of the anxiety that all the Governments should ratify the Convention was that without this step the countries who have ratified are industrially at a great disadvantage as against countries who have not ratified. Goods manufactured by expensive and more costly labour cannot compete in prices with the goods produced by cheap labour.

JAPAN.

That explains the anxiety of the mill owners of Bombay to see that the Washington Convention relating to hours be ratified by Japan. At the Washington Conference, India and Japan were put down as countries requiring exceptional treatment. The 8-hours Convention was not recommended in their case for several reasons, among them being the rather inferior qualifications and lesser out-turn of the workers employed in these countries as well as the inferior kind of machinery used. The Indian Government however readily ratified that Convention partly because some of their laws were already in accord with that Convention and partly because Lancashire also benefitted thereby.

Labour problems in India are very much complicated by the fact that, rapid improvement in labour conditions increases the cost of production and this eventually tells heavily against Indian mill made goods, competing with Lancashire made goods. The latter has the advantage of a long established industry commanding the latest machinery, highly skilled and efficient labour and abundance of capital. It can readily and without much loss undersell the Indian mills. It cannot be denied that in its factory and labour legislation the Government of India is oftener than not, influenced by Lancashire interests. The history of cotton duties is conclusive proof of that fact. The Government of India has been able to abolish the excise duty on Indian made cotton goods not because it was an act of justice but because Lancashire had discovered that the goods which they sold in India were of a quality which did not admit of much competition. The Indian mills do not produce finer counts. The real competition now is with Japan. Japan is underselling both India and Britain. Hence, Indian, Anglo-Indian and British mill-owners, all are interested in persuading Japan to adopt the Washington Convention.

At the International Labour Conference the Indian Delegation made a strong point of the failure of Japan to ratify the Washington Convention. Sir Arthur Froom and, the Government Delegates represented the mill-owners' point of view. The former made a rather strong speech but everybody felt that he being an Englishman was speaking in the interests of the British manufacturers. If the Indian Employers' Delegate had been an Indian the case would be different. An Englishman speaking for India is not taken to be a wholly disinterested champion of "purely" Indian interests. There is always a certain amount of suspicion against him oftener than not this suspicion is not without foundation.

After Sir Arthur's speech it was my turn to speak and I gave the Workers' point of view. The conditions of labour in the Indian cotton mills could not be "substantially" and rapidly improved unless Japan also acted simultaneously. The most important point was the prohibition against the night work of women. Women in India are prohibited to work at night. Woman labour is always cheaper than man labour, though the out-turn is practically the same. In Japan the proportion of female workers to male workers is 3 to 1. Japanese mills always work two shifts, day and night. Thus the Japanese mills produce cheaper goods than the Indian mills, which fact explains why Japan can buy Indian cotton, import it bearing all the cost of transit, insurance interest, etc., manufacture goods in her mills and sell the latter cheaper in India itself. This competition is certainly unfair but Japan is not out for philanthropy. Japan wants to build up her industries and to stabilize her finance. To the Japanese mind Japan is first, second and last. It has no Lancashire and Downing street to care for. Under the circumstances no one can blame Japan if she has delayed the ratification of the Washington Convention in the interest of her own people.

Consequently in my speech I had to take up a different line from the one taken by the others. I appealed to Japan in the name of humanity and also for the honour of the Orient. My argument was that we in the Orient do not place mammon above God and humanity. The future of the race and that of nations depended on the health of the mothers and surely Japan could not ignore the future interest of her people by allowing mothers to work in factories and underground at night—but I forget that my speech must have been by this time reported in the Indian papers. So I need not repeat here what I said. And so must have been the speeches of Sir A. C. Chatterji, the champion of the Government of India, and Sir Arthur Froom.

A British delegate told me after the session that she considered Sir A. C. Chatterji was rather "too thin-skinned" in taking exception to my statements, as I "could have made a much stronger speech and said worse things of the Government there." The impression left was that the Government delegate indulged in too much of special pleading and was rather sensitive about the reputation of "his" Government.

8-HOUR DAY FOR INDIA.

I received a cable from the "Mazdur Sabha" of Cawnpore that they insisted on the 8-hours rule. But they will see that it was impossible for me to do anything in the matter, considering that the 8-hours' Convention has not yet been ratified even by all the Governments of Europe.

It seems that the British Government and the British people care much more for the League than for the I. L. O. It is there that their influence predominates.

On the 6th of June the new buildings of the I. L. O. were formally opened with a great deal of pomp and ceremony. No less than 22 speeches were made in the Hall of the Conference by the representatives of Governments, of Employers, of Workers and of the office itself. The architect handed over three keys of the door to the President, one for each group. The President in his turn handed over one key each to the representatives of employers and of labour, while retaining the 3rd. A list of the gifts made by the different nations was also read and circulated, and a grand reception was organised in which several Swiss bands and Swiss children took part. The dances and music given by Swiss children were extremely interesting and stimulating.

The Indian gift was very much admired. All the wood for ceiling, wainscoting, floor and the furniture used in the hall built for the meetings of the Governing Body was given by the Indian Government. The London "Times" calls it the gift of Great Britain, and of course it is right. The Indian people had no hand in this gift. The idea originated with the British Government and the thing was rightly considered their gift. Only its cost was borne by the Indian Exchequer. Britain gives in the name of India. The glory and the credit is that of Britain and also the benefit—because the British try to get the full return for the contributions made in the name of India from the Indian Exchequer. In this case also it is the same. India makes a huge contribution to the funds of the League entirely disproportionate to what she gets in return. There is hardly one position of importance and respect which is held by an Indian in either of the two organisations. The League means almost nothing to India except a huge burden. The Indian people have no hand in selecting the delegates sent to the annual meetings of the League. Even the educative benefits of it are thus denied to the Indians, because every delegation consists of, one Ruling Prince, one British high official and one Indian of Government's choice. The former two need no education at all. They are, as a rule, already over-educated. The only place where Indians can therefore receive an International training is the I. L. O. It is thus only fair that all the members of the Indian delegation to the I. L. O. should be Indians. I hope the members of the Legislative Assembly will make a note of it.

I think I have now finished with the I. L. O.

LABOUR SONGS IN CHINA.

REVOLT AGAINST GRINDING INDUSTRIALISM.

Mr. H. W. Peet writes in the London "Daily Herald."

The literary revolution in China, which is the inevitable accompaniment of the great political Renaissance there, is registering the rising sense of revolt against a grinding industrialism.

The spirit that animated Hood in his "Song of the Shirt" appears again and again. In "The Chinese Recorder," a monthly published in Shanghai, some illuminating articles on Chinese poetry by Miss Sophie Lonneau have been appearing.

Here is the "Song of the Cloth Seller," as she translates it.

Big Sister weaves cloth,
Big Brother sells cloth,
Sells cloth and buys rice
To fill their stomachs
Big Sister weaves cloth,
Big Brother sells cloth,
Baby wears worn trousers,
No cloth to patch them
Big Sister weaves cloth,
Big Brother sells cloth,
Who wants to buy cloth?
You, village rich man,
Home made cloth coarse;
Foreign cloth's fine.
Foreign cloth's cheap
The Rich man likes it
Home-made cloth nobody wants.
Starving! Brother and Sister.

Miss Lanneau concludes her quotatine with the last stanza of a song called "Chi-Kyung" (or "Speed up Production"). It runs:

Speed up! Work!
From dawn to dark.
Fourteen hours, fifteen hours,
Speed up! Speed up!
Speed up—to Age!—to want!—to
Death
Speed up! Speed up!
Break the chain from around the neck
of the labouring man!
Burst the prison built by the Capitalist.
What is real civilisation
Take it and grind it to nothingness!
There is no wealth.
Where is poverty?
There is no private ownership,
Where is the common good?
Use your strength with all boldness.
Flowers of the heart's reddest;
Speed up! Speed up!

LABOUR AND THE LEGISLATURES.

WANTED ELECTED SEATS.

Mr. Jhabwala on behalf of the Central Labour Board has issued the following statement with regard to representation of Labour on the Imperial and Provincial Legislatures:—

In view of the recent utterance of Earl Winterton with regard to increased seats in Provincial Council and in view of the observation made by the Majority section of the Southborough Committee which says, "We consider that some definite representation of the labouring classes is also required in the Legislative Assembly, because industrial laws are subject to legislation by the Indian Legislature, and it is perhaps probable that for some time any legislation on a considerable scale which may be undertaken will be in the central legislature. We consider it is necessary to provide for such representation in the Council of State," representative organizations of Labour in Bombay beg heartily support the representation made by All-India Trade Union Congress, as regards distribution of seats on the legislature as follows:—

Province	Numbers of seats asked for.
1. Benzal	12
2. Bombay	12
3. Madras	12
4. Bihar and Orissa	8
5. United Provinces	8
6. The Punjab	8
7. Burma	8
6. Assam	8
9. Central Provinces	8

The above organisations request the Government to set aside the present system of nomination and to bring into force the principle of election, the right of election to be vested in the Provincial Committees of the All-India Trade Union Congress. It is in the interest both of Government and the country to give now without delay the above rights so as to make room for Labour in different Legislatures in the administration of the country.

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OUTGOING FRENCH CABINET.

Press Photo Agent.

A picture taken at the first meeting of M. Briand's tenth Cabinet, which has just resigned. The members of the Ministry shown are, from left to right:
Seated. MM. Nagaro, Binet, Callaux, Briand, Durant, Daniel-Vincent Perrier.
Standing. MM. Dutreil, Rameil, Pietri, Eynac, Laval, Duboin, Danielou, Jourdain, Leygues, Levasseur, Chapsai, Durafour, Valude.
General Guillaumat (Minister of War) who is at present commanding on the Rhine, was the only cabinet Minister not present.

THE LATE MR. M. A. DESAI

Courtesy: T. G. Desai.

Mr. M. A. Desai, the indomitable leader of the Indian community in Kenya, died at Bukoba in East Africa of heart failure. Mr. Desai hailed from Gotalawadi in Surat District.

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DEMAND FOR EQUALITY OF TREATMENT.

(Continued from previous page).

agencies, and also for the supply of full and reliable information concerning wages etc. in the countries of immigration, the medical examination of emigrants before departure, the provision of good travelling conditions, the reception of the emigrants in the countries of immigration and their conveyance to the places where they will live and work.

The legislation of every country must ensure to all immigrant workers, both male and female, the same rights as national workers in respect of wages and working conditions. The unfair recruiting of immigrants must be stopped by making all emigration agents and all other persons acting in the business interests of those responsible for all prejudice caused to emigrants through the violation of existing regulations or interstate agreements.

The Congress demands the abolition of passport and visa charges for immigrants in countries of emigration, transit and immigration.

This Congress recommends that all labour bodies co-operate to secure for immigrant workers complete equality of treatment in respect of all forms of social insurance established by law in the country of immigration.

In view of these inequality of the progress made in the various countries in the important field of social legislation, this Congress welcomes the efforts of the International Labour Office to standardise such legislation, and recommends that these efforts should be accelerated and extended to every form of social insurance, (compensation for industrial accidents, unemployment, sickness, invalidity, old-age and death insurance, widows and orphans pensions).

The Congress also considers that everything should be done pending the achievement of the above to promote the adoption of the principle of reciprocity of treatment.

This Congress recommends the I. F. T. U. to take all necessary measures for the organisation of immigrant workers. With regard to trade union organisation, this Congress recommends—

(a) that international regulations should be drawn up by the national centres affiliated with the I. F. T. U. and the International Trade Secretariats to ensure the prompt and smooth transfer of emigrant workers from their unions in the old countries to the competent unions in the new; (b) that trade union centres should do all in their power by propaganda of every kind to stimulate the organisation of immigrant workers in trade unions, special groups of foreign nationalities being formed only with the sanction of the national centre in the country of immigration; and (c) that the trade union centres should endeavour to secure the equality of treatment of immigrant members in respect of all trade union benefit.

The Congress demands the suppression of all restrictions on the right to work of certain categories of workers provided that these restrictions drive these workers out of their native land. Emigrant workers who, for political reasons, cannot establish their nationality should be provided with passports by some international body.

EX. M. L. C'S APPEAL DISMISSED.

NAGPUR, July 17.

Rao Bahadur Kinkhede, Additional Judicial Commissioner, delivered to-day judgment in the criminal appeal filed by Mr. Chaturvedi Madan Mohan Pandey a former member of the C. P. Legislative Council and Secretary of the Taluka Board Murwara, who was convicted and sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of embezzlement of public funds. The judge dismissed the appeal and upheld the conviction and sentence.—A.P.

SWEEPER STABS RAILWAY CLERK

MADRAS, July 17.

Further details in connection with the murder of the clerk in charge of the Manumaka Railway Station by a sweeper on the 9th instant have reached here. Manumaka is a flag station fifty miles from Bezwada. It is alleged that on the day of the murder sweeper stealthily removed from a goods train a number of bamboos. The clerk reported the matter to the police. In the afternoon the alleged culprit approached the house of the clerk and began to abuse and threaten him. A fight ensued between them and while the clerk was defending himself with signal flag the sweeper is alleged to have suddenly brandished a knife which frightened the diseased and he attempted to run away. The sweeper, however, pursued him knife in hand felled him to the ground and stabbed him in several places. The clerk was taken to his house by his wife and grandmother, but he died soon afterwards. The alleged culprit is still absconding.—A.P.

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HIGH COURT

A POINT OF MERCANTILE LAW

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemp).

H. Cavell. ..... Plaintiff.
Vs.
Ezra Sion. ..... Defendant.

The plaintiff sued to recover a sum of Rs. 1,500 on a promisory note passed by the Defendant in favour of Messrs. David A. Meer and Co. on the 12th of September 1922. The said promisory note was endorsed to the plaintiff by the constituted attorney of Mr. David A. Meer, and the endorsement read as follows:—"I, David A. Meer, doing business in the name of David A. Meer and Co. do hereby assign in favour of Mr. H. Cavell all my right title and interest in the promisory note on the back hereof for value received in cash." Plaintiff submitted that at the date of the Promisory Note, David A. Meer was the sole proprietor of David A. Meer and Co. Defendant denied this. They contended that there were two other partners in the firm of David A. Meer and Co. and as the endorsement was not signed by them it was invalid. They further contended that the endorsement was invalid as it was made after the amount of the promisory note had become payable under a notice of demand. Defendant further contended, without prejudice to the above contentions, that the promisory note had been satisfied by payment. He also contended that the assignment was fraudulent on the part of David A. Meer, as he wanted thereby to defeat the claims of his creditors and to deceive his partners.

Upon the evidence, His Lordship held that David A. Meer was not, at the date of the promisory note, the sole proprietor of David A. Meer and Co., but that he was merely a partner. The endorsement was therefore not validw; but His Lordship held that it operated as an assignment of the promisory note. The plaintiff was therefore an assignee who took subject to equities. His Lordship disbelieved the story of the defendant that payments had been made in respect of the promisory note. His Lordship also held that there was no evidence whatever of fraud. There was, therefore, a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 1,500 with interest at 6 per cent. from the 12th of September, 1922, costs and interest on judgment.

Mr. S. R. Tendolkar, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. Manohar and Co. appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Thanawala, Advocate, instructed by Messrs. Bhagvat and Co. appeared for the defendant.

AGED FATHER STABBED.

HINDU YOUTH GETS 10 YEARS

What was described by defence counsel as one of the saddest case he had to deal with came up before the Hon. Justice Percival and a special jury at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

In this case the accused Damaji Sadashiv was charged with the murder of his 80 years old father Sadashiv on 30th March last.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, the Ag. Advocate-General appeared for the Crown; while Mr. M. K. Azad, Bar-at-Law, defended the accused.

The deceased Sadashiv was a toddy-shop keeper at Sion, and possessed property worth about Rs. 40,000. He had three wives all living, and the accused was his son by his third wife. As there were domestic quarrels, the accused lived separate with his mother. He used to constaly trouble his father for his share of the estate, and there were frequent scenes between the two. On one such occasion, on 30th March last, the accused had a violent altercation with his aged father in the course of which he drew out a knife and stabbed him in the stomach. The latter succumbed to his injuries at the hospital the next day. The accused who had attempted to escape was arrested by the police.

The defence was that the accused had a quarrel with his step-brother Bhau, and the deceased fho interned received the blow which was aimed at the brother. It was further pleaded that all of them were drunk at the time, and that the fatal incident took place in the course of a sudden fight.

The Advocate-General, in his address to the jury, explained the legal position of the facts. He said that, in law, if the deceased died by a blow which was meant for another, or if he received it in an unexpected scupple, the offence would be on the lesser count, i.e., culpable homicide not amounting to murder. As regards the plea of drunkenness, counsel pointd out that it could not excuse the crime unless the drink was administered to the accused by some one else against his will, which was not suggested here.

The jury having unanimously found the accused guilty on the lesser charge of culpable homicide, his Lordship sentenced him to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment.

PREVENTING EVIDENCE BY MURDER.

ACCUSED TRACED AFTER TWO YEARS

Balkrishna Govind, a Hindu youth of 20, was tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Percival and a special jury at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court on the charge of having committed the murder of one Sitaram Vithu. The alleged murder took place in June, 1924, at Grant Road, but it was not till about two years later that the accused was traced in a village in Kolhapur State and brought down to Bombay.

The prosecution case was Sitaram Vithu, a day labourer, was a witness in an assault case which was pending at the Mazagaon Police Court in June, 1924. One of the accused in that case was a friend of the accused in the present case. It was alleged that on the night of 3rd June, 1924, while Sitaram Vithu was standing on the pavement opposite Grant Road Station, the accused who had two companions with him ran up to him and stabbed him in the abdomen and ran away by the footbridge over the railway station. One of his accomplices, thereupon, put the injured man into a victoria and asked the driver to drive to the Gamdevi police station, while he himself disappeared and has not been traced since. From the police station the injured man was removed to the J. J. Hospital where his dying deposition in which he implicated the accused was taken by the Chief Presidency Magisitrate. He succumbed to his injuries the following day. The accused was not heard of again till March last, when in consequence of certain information the Bombay police traced him at Kumbharwada in Kolhapur State and brought him down to Bombay and put him up for trial.

The accused pleaded "alibi."

The Advocate-General with Miss Tata and Sub-Inspector Parlekar, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. M. K. Azad with Mr. Nabiullah defended the accused.

The case is proceeding.

A FATAL ASSAULT.

PROVOKED BY OBJECTION TO DRINK

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court before the Hon. Mr. Justice Percival and a special jury, three labourer named Dudha Punja, Ruda Punja and Ganga Ruda were charged with murder of one Harji Khimji on 16th May last.

The facts of the case, as alleged by the prosecution, were that the deceased was living with his wife and mother in a Municipal chawl at Valpakhdi, Bombay. The first accused was also living in the chawl, while the second and third accused were residing in different chawls in the same compound. The first accused used to return home drunk and on one or two occasions, the deceased had remonstrated with him and asked him not to create any disturbance at night.

On May 16 last at about 8 p.m. the deceased with his mother and wife was standing on the road near a temple in front of the chawl. The second and third accused came there followed by the first accused. The second accused was alleged to have asked the first accused to strike Harji saying "What are you looking at." The third accused held the hands of Harji and the first stabbed him on the chest with a knife. The first accused also struck the wife and mother of Harji. The assailants then ran away but were subsequently arrested by the police. Harji died the same night at the J. J. Hospital.

The jury brought a verdict of guilty of murder against the first accused and he was sentenced to transportation for life. The verdict against the second and third accused was one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. They were both sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment each.

TRAGEDY OF UNEMPLOYMENT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Prof. Kaji of the Sydenham College of Commerce is to be thanked for the pains he took in investigating the problem of unemplyment in the Educated Middle Classes of the City of Bombay. He has given in the appalling state of things prevailing among the educated youths, by facts and figures. Now none can doubt the correctness of the result at which he has arrived.

You have also rightly exposed the Bombay Government for its utter callousness and indifference towards this heart-rending state of things. But the Bombay Government after all is a foreign government. But what are our own leaders and educationists doing to mitigate the evil? Have they ever laid their heads together to find out a solution of the problem? The Deccan Education Society, the Shiksha Prasarak Mandala and the Gokhale Education Society have a number of educationists among their life-members. And they must be conscious of the fact that the Arts Course at least is worse than useless still they are vying with one another in founding new Arts Colleges and in collecting money to support them. Are they not guilty, consciously or unconsciously of mis-spending public money and wasting the Nation's brain? Prof. Marshall, the greatest economist of the last century, once said that the greatest waste a Nation can commit is to waste its brain power. And what else are our educationists doing?

Some months back when Dr. Paranjpye had been to Satara on his election campaign, he was asked about the value of the Arts Course at present. He said in reply that he would be right glad if some at least of the Arts Colleges were closed and further endorsed the remarks of Mr. C. Y. Chintamani as regards the Willingdon College at Sangli being converted into a Polytechnic School.

If these educationists have the courage of their convictions, they would seriously try to introduce technical education in their institutions and thus lessen the evil. But the public also should not fail to do their duty. They should no longer pay a single pie by way of subscription to such institutions which perpetuate the evil by turning out art-graduates in hundreds. The public also must do their best to bring pressure on our leaders and educationists to hold a Conference in the near future to thrash out the problem of unemployment among the educated. Our members in the Council will also do their best to force the hands of the unwilling Government to make a move towards the solution of the problem. The Bengal Government and the Calcutta university are doing something to lessen the evil.

Hoping that you will also wield your powerful pen in the cause of the educated unemployed every now and then.—Yours, etc.,

V. G. P.

LOCAL BODIES CONFERENCE.

RESOLUTIONS PROPOSED.

The following is the list of resolutions to be moved at the Conference of local Boards and Municipalities, to be held in Poona at the end of this month:—

Resolution No. 1.—Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale will move:—

Whereas the recent legislation has democratised Local Bodies and their powers and responsibilities have been reasonably increased and whereas there have been noticeable, in some cases at least, distinct tendencies towards inefficient administration due to several causes, this Conference resolves:—

(1) that the General Body should confine itself to (a) the enunciation of policies, (b) framing of the budget, (c) provision of adequate funds and largely decentralise its powers to committees.

(2) that the permanent servents should only be removable on a substantive majority vote varying from 3/4th to 4/5th of the total number of members.

(3) That the three years' period of elected Presidents and Vice-Presidents in Local Bodies should be cut down to one year.

Resolution No. 2.—Diwan Bahadur Thakorram Kapilram will move:—

This Conference is of opinion that facilities should be provided for training officers for Local Self-Government service in its different branches, a diploma should be given to those who complete the course of training and only those who hold this diploma should be eligible for appointment as Executive Officers under Councils and Boards. The service should be so graded as to give those who enter the service fair prospects of promotion and opportunities of rising from lesser to higher bodies step by step.

Resolution No. 3.—Mr. Ishwarlal Maganlal Mehta will move:—

This Conference recommends:—

(1) That the District Local Boards should be allowed to levy Terminal Tax on exports and imports within the rural area without any restriction.

(2) That as observed by the Government of India in their letter No. 3515 of 10th October 1881 to the Government of Bombay a share of the assessed taxes, that is, Income-Tax and Super-Tax, should be assigned to District Local Board; that if it is not possible to do so, a cess of one anna on every rupee of income-tax and super-tax should be levied by Government and assigned to the District Local Boards as recommended by the Lawrence Committee.

(3) That as recommended by the Lawrence Committee a share of the expanding revenues of the Province such as Excise and Land Revenue should be assigned to the local boards.

(4) That as recommended by the Taxation Enquiry Committee in paragraph 499 of their report—

(a) a substantial portion of the revenue from non-agricultural land should be assigned to the local bodies;

(b) a substantial portion of the Entertainment Tax, that is, at least 50 per cent. of it, should be distributed among the Municipalities and the Local Board;

(c) the import duty on motor cars should be substantially reduced so as to enable local Governments to levy a Provincial tax and to distribute the proceeds among local authorities.

(5) That the orders passed by Government in their Resolution No. 1570, dated the 3rd May 1926, restricting the use of Government grants-in-aid for local public works "primarily" for construction and repairs of roads and bridges should be cancelled and that local boards may be allowed as before to utilise these grants in objects other than education, the construction of roads and bridges having preference over other works.

Resolution No. 4.—Professor V. G. Kale will move:—

This Conference is of opinion that organised, systematic and sustained efforts should be made by municipal and local authorities with the co-operation of voluntary associations, wherever possible, to educate public opinion on the rights, duties and responsibilities of the people with regard to local self-government and the benefits that may be derived from the efficient and progressive administration of local affairs; and the Conference therefore, recommends that according to a carefully drawn up scheme and under suitable auspices, popular lectures, demonstrations and shows be regularly arranged and simple literature bearing upon the nature and the work of local government be issued and made easily available to the general public.

Resolution No. 5.—Mr. A. Master, I.C.S., will move:—

This Conference resolves that it is desirable to found a Local Self-Government Institute and invites the following gentlemen to form a Committee to initiate a scheme for carrying out this object.

(Names to be entered by Conference.)

Resolution No. 6.—Mr. A Master, I.C.S., will move:—

This Conference resolves that a Year Book of Local Self-Government is needed and should be published and requests Government, pending the formatin of the Local Self-Government Institute, to consider the possibility of publishing such a Year Book as soon as possible after the close of the current financial year.

Resolution No. 7.—Rao Bthadur Ramanbhai M. Nilkanth will move:—

This Conference recommends to Government that a Local Government Board be formed to assist the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government in matters relating to Municipalities, Local Boards, and other Local Bodies The Board may be consulted in all matters in which orders are to be passed by Government regarding local authorities. The Board should consist of two members and the Honourable Minister who should be the President of the Board. The two members may be elected by the Presidents of Municipalities and Local Boards.

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TILAK MAHAVIDYALAYA AND MR. KELKAR.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As the reports in certain papers of this year's opening day function of the Tilak Mahavidyalaya, and the controversy started by some with reference to it are likely to create misunderstandings in the mind of the unwary public as regards Mr. N. C. Kelkar's attitude towards the College and also its future policy, we, the life-members of the College, deem it necessary to make the following statement:—

As regards Mr. Kelkar's attitude towards the College, we feel no hesitation in saying that consistent sympathy and active help have ever characterised it. Mr. Kelkar took a leading part in the establishment of the College, and has by his efforts secured for the College funds to the extent of Rs. 25,000. He made provision for training in Journalism of competent graduates of the College, giving each a scholarship of Rs. 30 per month. In fact it is through his inspiration and encouragement, that the body of the life-members was formed, and the life-members have ever received from him the help they wanted. Suffice it, therefore, to say the College owes its existence mainly to Mr. Kelkar's sympathetic attitude and active help from the very beginning.

As regards the future policy of the College, the implication that the organisers are not anxious to continue the College next year, is altogether unfounded and wholly mischievous. The College has now been in existence for six years; the Rashtriya Shikshan Mandal (The National Education Board) has been founded and has taken over the administration of the College under its control; learned scholars from all over Maharashtra enthusiastically take part in imparting instruction to students and last but not the least a body of young and enthusiastic life-members has undertaken to work under the directions of the Rashtriya Shikshan Mandal. Des all this go to show that the organisers want to take the earliest convenient opportunity to close down the institution? As stated above, Mr. Kelkar has materially helped towards the formation of the life-members' body, and the R. S. Mandal, and has sought to make their path easier. It is unwise, therefore, to ignore his concrete help to the College as well as the efforts he has made to stabilize the College and simply to fight shy of the "guarantee for one year." Mr. Kelkar has himself explained the true intent of the guarantee, and we would only content ourselves with saying that apart from this guarantee, the organisers have been doing their level best to place the College on a sound footing and certainly they have the right of being judged by their deeds.

As life-members, we have pledged ourselves to do our utmost for the stability and permanence of the College. It has been our policy to steer clear through the political differences of the moment and make the College the premier national educational institution. The Tilak Mahavidyalaya and The Tilak Maharashtraya Vithapith, have been started by the Maharashtra people, before we could even think of entering them, to perpetuate the sacred memory of Lokamanya Tilak, and it behoves them to make them worthy of the name of the departed "uncrowned king of Maharashtra" The responsibility is clearly mutual. The life-members have taken upon themselves the responsibility of the actual working of the College, and they will strain their every nerve to make the institution a success. But they mainly depend for this on the support of the public. It is the patriotic public which must come forth with liberal donations and thus mark their reverence for the departed hero by contributing their mite towards making his memorials permanent. With the generous help of the public, the life-members are confident of realising their cherished goal.—Yours, etc.

V. P. LIMAYE,
R. V. RABADE,
R. G. HARSHE,
B. C. LAGU,
P. G. NAVAL,
G. K. JOSHI.

Tilak Mahavidyalaya,
Poona, July 15.

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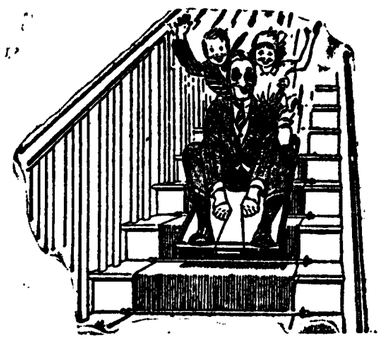

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NAGPUR NOTES.

CURSE OF SATTA GAMBLING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, July 16.

The Registrar, Nagpur University, notifies that any person who has obtained the Degree of B.A. or B.Sc. at the University of Nagpur, can be exempted from Responsions of the University of Oxford, provided that his course at Nagpur included the study of English, and one of the languages Latin, Greek, French, German, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Pali, or Classical Chinese.

In and after 1927 the examination in Oriental languages for the previous examination of the University of Cambridge will be held at the beginning of the Michaelmas term instead of at the end, that is, at the beginning of October instead of as heretofore in December.

SATTA GAMBLING.

Satta gambling business on the American features of cotton, which was briskly indulged in at Nagpur for the last 3 or 4 months had reduced many families to abject poverty, caused the gamblers to sell their wives and even commit suicide. It is a matter of great relief to learn that public meetings, newspaper writings and the advice of the police to give up the gambling has borne fruit and the business has been suspended for the present.

C. P. QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

At a meeting of the C. P. Gymkhana committee, a resolution was passed expressing the committee's deep regret at the untimely death of R. B. W. R. Dhobley, a great patron of cricket. It was proposed to hold the next Quadrangular Cricket tournament at Jubbulpore in November next. It was decided to include the Indian Christian team this year but the proposal to admit the Anglo-Indian Team was rejected.

The question of the visit of the M.C.C. to Nagpur during its Indian tour was not discussed at the meeting as it was beyond its purview. It was however noted that there was poor chance of the M.C.C. coming to Nagpur.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF

The Lahore Municipality passed a resolution recommending to Government to appoint a special magistrate for dealing with the municipal cases on account of the enormous increase in their number in recent years.—A.P.

A school specially for the Bhangis (untouchables) is to be opened at Bhavnagar in a week under the charge of a Brahmin teacher.—F.P.I.

Presiding over the Clerks' Union, Calcutta, Mr. W. C. Bannerjee, in the course of his speech clearly explained to them the usefulness of unity and told them the foreigners had come here to earn money and not for any charitable or philanthropic purposes. He told them frankly that the clerks themselves were more or less responsible for their abject position to which they were driven.—F.P.I.

Sardar Tejasingh one of the accused in the Lahore Akali leaders case which is dragging its protracted course before Mr. Anderson, Special Magistrate, Lahore, died of heart-failure. The sardar was one of the prominent Akali leaders of the left wing and was about 35 years old.—A.P.

The Traffic Superintendent, Assam Bengal Railway wires from Chittagong under date July 17: Owing to collapse of wing wall of a 20 feet girter bridge at mile 244/22 between Chargola and Bhanga on the A. B. Railway, transhipment is necessary for today (17th) only. Through running is expected to be resumed this evening.—A.P.

Mr. H. F. Travers Phillips, Commissioner of Police, Madras, writing to the Press in connection with his order prohibiting election meetings and processions in the streets of Madras says:—

"My order is contingent on there being obstruction to traffic and danger to public safety. There are several localities in the city adjacent to public thoroughfares and easily accessible where meetings can be held and the above conditions be still observed."—A.P.

A Madras message of July 17 says:—A claim for Rs. 1,70,000 instituted by the Rajah of Kalahasti against the Rajah of Panagal in a certain property transaction has been decided by the sub-judge of Chittoor in favour of the plaintiff. The amount with costs is to be paid within six months. F.P.I.

The report in the administration of criminal justice in C.P. Berar for the year 1925 says that the total number of offences during the year was 44,115 or 3,515 more than the previous year. Offences against public tranquility fell from 436 to 409.—F.P.I.

Bireshwar Khar, whow as shot at the Central Avenue Crossing, Calcutta, during the Mohurram procession on Friday, died on Sunday at the Medical College Hospital, where he was removed the same night for treatment.—F.P.I.

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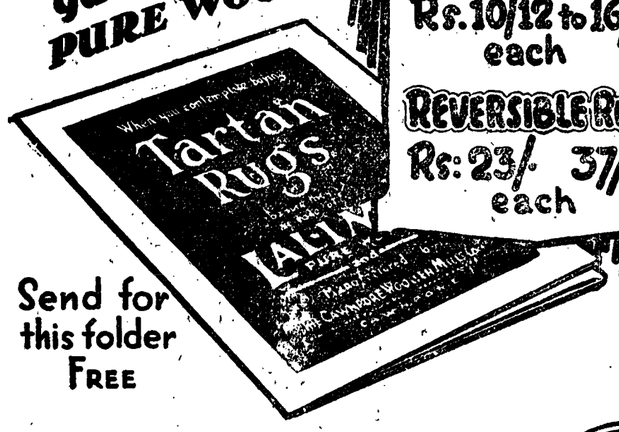

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The "Andhrapatrika" (LEADING TELUGU DAILY), Madras, writes on the 8th February, 1924.

"We received on 7th November, 1923 from Hanumadupasi V. K. SADAGOPACHARIAR, Tiruttani, a letter (published in our issue of th 12th November, 1923) predicting that Mahatm ji will be released on the 5th February, 19 at 7 A.M. It so happened. We heartily co mend the marvellous capabilities of this TROLOGER TO THE PUBLIC."

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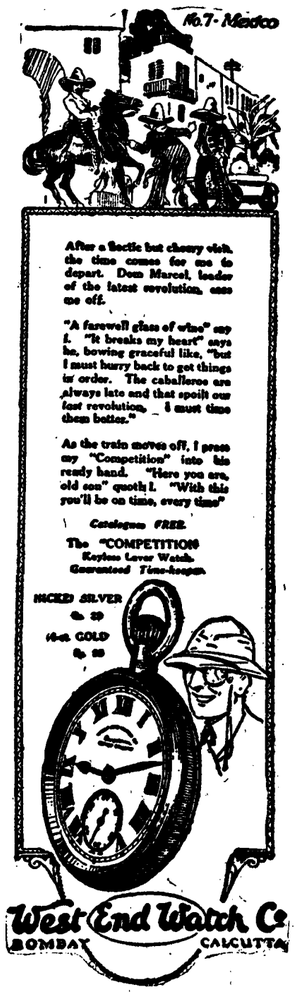
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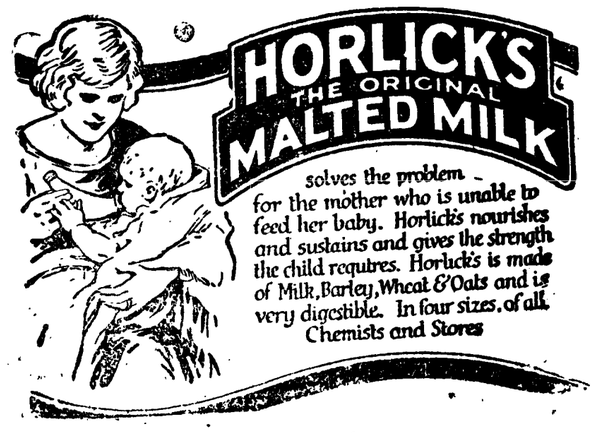

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